

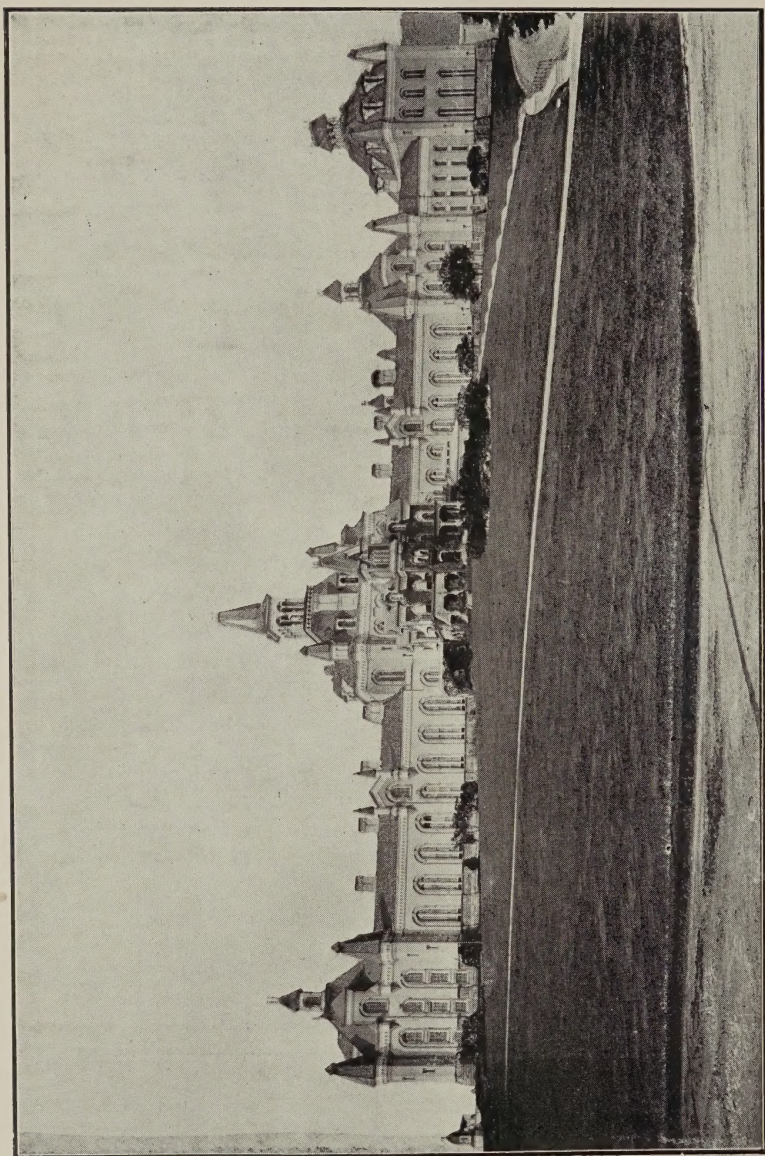






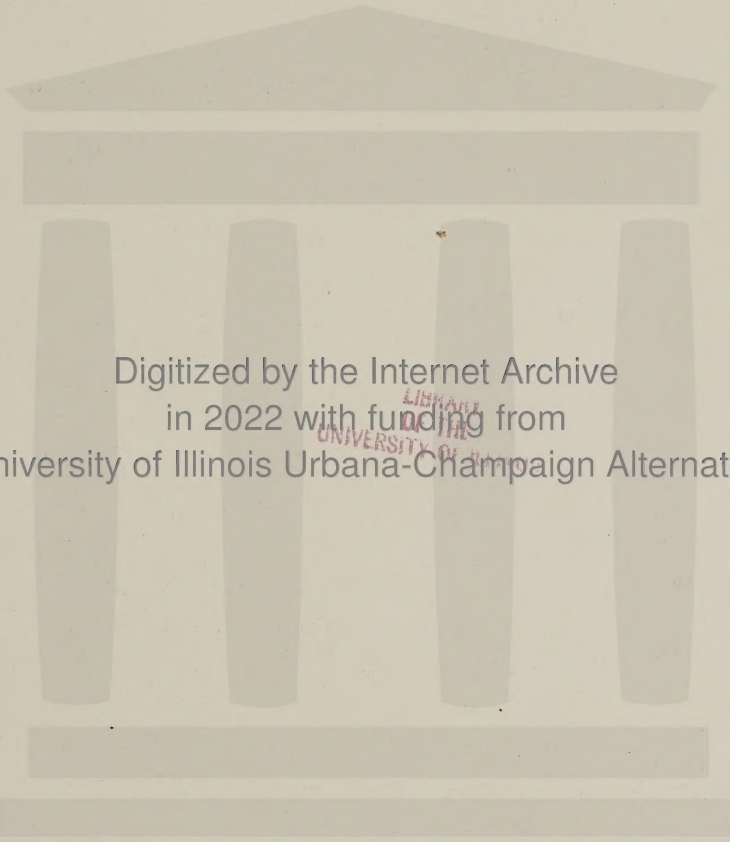
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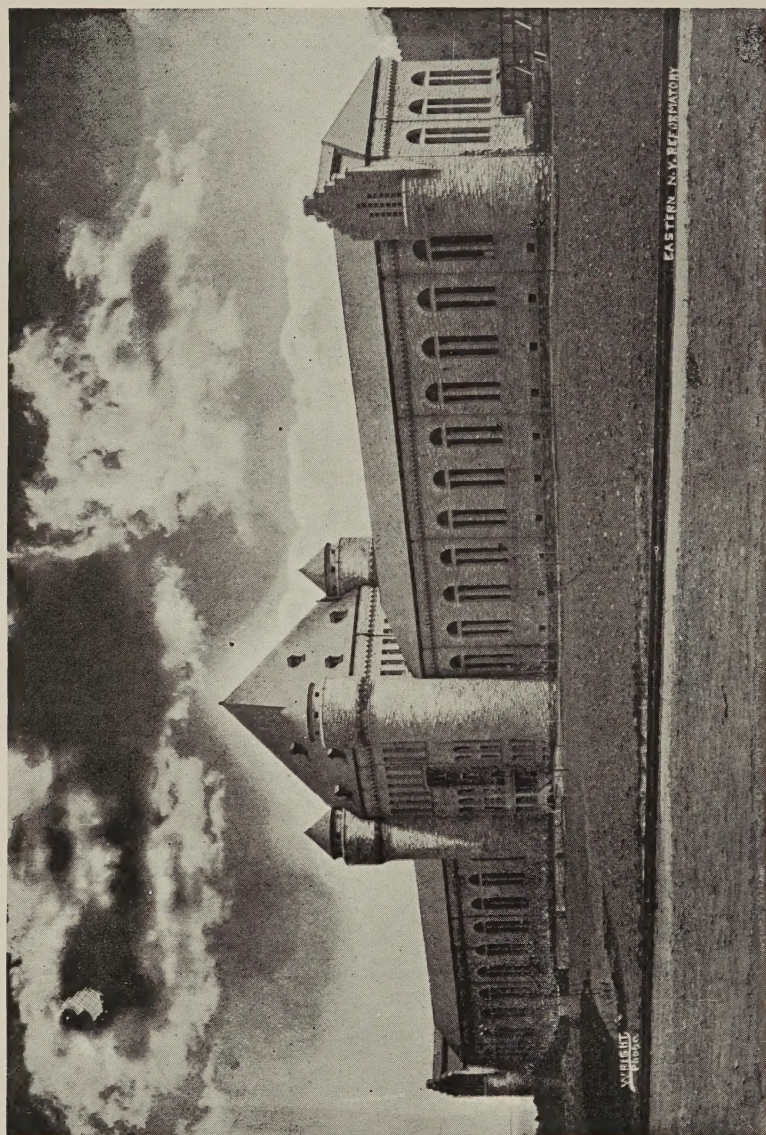


NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA.





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EASTERN NEW YORK REFORMATORY, NAPANOCH.



FEB 23 1916

FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
New York State Reformatory  
at Elmira  
AND THE  
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Eastern New York Reforma-  
tory at Napanoch



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For the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1915

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Reformatory  
The Summary Press.  
MCMXVI





A statement containing the name and term of  
office of each member of the board of managers from  
1876 to September 30, 1914

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Louis D. Pilsbury.....	1876—1880
Sinclair Tousey .....	1876—1880
William C. Wey.....	1876—1897
Rufus King.....	1876—1880
Ariel S. Thurston.....	1876—1880
John I. Nicks.....	1880—1887
David Decker.....	1880—1885
John T. Rathbun.....	1882—1887
Stephen T. Arnot... ..	1882—1885
M. H. Arnot .....	1885—1900
Lehman Rosenbaum .....	1885—1897
James B. Rathbone... ..	1887—1899
E. W. Mitchell.....	1887—1890
W. H. Peters.....	1887—1899
B. L. Swartwood.....	1891—1895
C. T. Willis .....	1885—1899
John M. Diven.....	1897—1901
Thomas Sturgis.....	1899—1900
Henry G. Danforth.....	1899—1900
Ansley Wilcox.....	1899—1900
Charles H. Beckett.....	1900—1902
Charles F. Howard .....	1900—1907
Justus H. Harris.....	1900—1907
Seymour Dexter... ..	1901—1904
Henry Solomon.....	1902—1907
Henry Melville.....	1902—
William N. Eastabrook.....	1904—1911
Frank B. Hoornbeek .....	1906—1913
John F. Herbert.....	1906—1913
Maurice M. Wall.....	1907—
Marvin Olcott .....	1908—
Charles J. Leibmann.....	1908—1911
Henry J. Gaisman.....	1911—
William H. Lovell .....	1911—
William F. Rafferty.....	1914—
William C. Buck .....	1914—





## BOARD OF MANAGERS

---

HENRY MELVILLE, President - - - - - New York

MARVIN OLCOTT, Vice President - - - - - Corning

WILLIAM H. LOVELL, Secretary, and Treasurer  
New York State Reformatory - - - - - Elmira

MAURICE M. WALL - - - - - Buffalo

HENRY J. GAISMAN - - - - - New York

WILLIAM C. BUCK - - - - - Waverly

WILLIAM F. RAFFERTY - - - - - Kingston

OFFICIAL STAFF  
New York State Reformatory

---

Administrative

PATRICK J. McDONNELL  
*Superintendent*  
FRANK L. CHRISTIAN, M. D.  
*Assistant Superintendent*  
FRED C. ALLEN  
*Private Secretary*

Clerical

IVAN T. SMITH  
*Chief Clerk*  
THOMAS F. MURPHY  
*Steward*

Medical

JOHN R. HARDING, M. D.  
*Senior Physician*  
LEWIS C. DAY, M. D.  
*Assistant Physician*

Chaplains

REV. WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, M. A.  
*Protestant Chaplain*  
REV. AUGUSTINE F. TEMMERMAN  
*Catholic Chaplain*  
RABBI JACOB MARCUS  
*Jewish Chaplain*

Educational

ABRAM DEYO  
*Director, School of Letters*

Technical

EDWARD E. CLARK, M. E.  
*Director, School of Trades*

Military

VINCENT M. MASTEN  
*Instructor*

Disciplinary

JAMES H. GUNDERMAN  
*Disciplinary Officer*

Engineering

GORDON A. SHEPARDSON  
*Chief Engineer*



OFFICIAL STAFF  
Eastern New York Reformatory

---

Administrative

PATRICK J. McDONNEL  
*Superintendent*

GEORGE DEYO  
*Assistant Superintendent*

Clerical

DEVERE E. SMITH  
*Chief Clerk*

Medical

WALTER N. THAYER JR. M. D.  
*Physician*

Chaplains

REV. C. MORTON SCIPLE  
*Protestant Chaplain*

REV. THOS. B. DOUGHERTY  
*Catholic Chaplain*

RABBI ISADOR BERNSTEIN  
*Jewish Chaplain*

Educational

JOHN B. BRUNSON  
*Director, School of Letters*

Disciplinary

THOMAS H. FOWLER  
*Captain of the Guard*

Construction

LOUIS B. TENNEY  
*Supervisor of Construction*

Engineering

HENRY W. JUSTUS  
*Chief Engineer*





# REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF REFORMATORIES ❧ ❧ ❧ 1914—1915

❧❧❧❧

*To the Honorable, The Legislature:—*

The state board of managers of reformatories, in compliance with law, make the following report of the New York State Reformatory, at Elmira, and of the Eastern New York Reformatory, at Napanoch, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915; the same being the fortieth year of the former, and the fifteenth year of the latter, since its organization, and its ninth year under the management of this board.

## Movements of Population.

### Elmira.

POPULATION on September 30, 1914 .....1216

#### ARRIVALS

New state indefinites.....	1222
New United States prisoners .....	3
Returned for violation of parole.....	111
Returned from Dannemora state hospital...	7
Returned voluntarily.....	1
Returned under new number.....	4
Returned and held for Napanoch.....	1
Returned from Napanoch.....	1
Returned from "out on writ".....	17
Returned from "out on court order".....	1 1368
Total .....	2584

#### DEPARTURES

United States prisoners paroled.....	2
Regular first paroles to employment already secured .....	834
Re-paroles to employment already secured...	4
Regular first paroles to seek employment ...	89
Re-paroles to seek employment.....	1
Special Dannemora state hospital paroles...	7
Invalid paroles.....	6
Paroles into custody.....	23
Total Paroled.....	966

Transferred to Napanoch reformatory .....	286	
Transferred to Dannemora state hospital..	8	
Transferred to Auburn state prison.....	1	
Total Transferred.....		295
Indefinites discharged, expiration of minimum	4	
Indefinites discharged, expiration of maximum	5	
U. S. prisoners discharged, expiration of minimum, in custody.....	1	
Released on "court order".....	4	
Released on "writ".....	16	
Released in custody, to Napanoch.....	1	
Returned to court for re-sentence.....	6	
Deaths .....	6	
Escaped .....	1	44
TOTAL DISCHARGED, RELEASED, etc..		1305
POPULATION ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1915..		1279
AVERAGE POPULATION PER MONTH ..		1338
GREATEST NUMBER OF INMATES IN ONE DAY.....		1445
LEAST NUMBER OF INMATES IN ONE DAY .....		1225

## AGE AND LENGTH OF DETENTION

Average age on admission.....	20.46 years
Average period of detention of those paroled for the first time.....	1 year, 2 months, 27 days
Paroled in minimum time under our rules .....	324 or 34%
Minimum period of detention at time of first parole.....	1 year, 18 days
Maximum period of detention at time of first parole .....	3 years, 6 months, 27 days
The grade count on September 30th was:—	
First grade.....	591
Second grade.....	685
Third grade.....	3
	1279

The men who, during the year, reached the first grade, gained their promotion as follows:—

After only six months.....	330
After seven months.....	164
After eight months.....	63
After nine months.....	42
After from ten to twelve months .....	45
After twelve months.....	43
Total . . . . .	687



During the year there were twenty-five reductions from the first to the second grade, and ninety-four from the second to the third.

## NAPANOCH

Population, September 30, 1914 ..... 463

## ARRIVALS

Received from New York State Reformatory	286	
Returned for violation of parole.....	69	355
Total . . . . .		818

## DEPARTURES

Paroles to employment already secured.....	374	
Paroles to seek employment . . . . .	16	
Paroles of returned men with special conditions	6	
Invalid paroles.....	3	
Total Paroled.....		399
Discharged on expiration of maximum sentence . . . . .	27	
Transferred to Dannemora state hospital for the insane . . . . .	13	
Transferred to Elmira.....	1	
Out on writ . . . . .	1	
Death.....	1	43 442

Population on September 30, 1915..... 376

Of those returned for violation of parole, one was returned twice.

Of those otherwise regularly paroled, 19 were paroled into custody.

In explanation of some of the foregoing items, it may be said that United States prisoners, though sentenced for a definite term, may, subject to the approval in each case by the department of justice, be paroled under the same rules governing other prisoners. If in any way possible, employment is secured for all before leaving the institutions. If found impossible, a prisoner is allowed to go in search of it, subject to special supervision of a parole officer, to whom, usually, he is required to report daily until a job is found. In most cases the search is success-

ful. It is a source of never failing surprise and gratification that the people of New York are so willing to give a chance to those who they know come from confinement.

Of those on parole in New York city, on an average throughout the year, about ninety-eight per cent. were in approved employment.

"Invalid" paroles, are of the sick who are not able to support themselves. "Dannemora" paroles, are of the insane, who, after a period in the state hospital, though not fully recovered, are certified to be sufficiently improved to make it safe for them to be at large. In no case is a parole of either of these irregular kinds made, unless there is assurance that the subject will be properly supported and cared for by relatives or friends.

It sometimes happens that a prisoner, ready for parole, is under indictment for a crime other than that for which he was committed to the reformatory. In this case he is "paroled into custody," the period of parole beginning after the other matter is disposed of. In case of conviction, the courts generally suspend sentence to give the man an opportunity to make good without further imprisonment.

Men returned to Elmira for violation of parole are, as a rule, transferred to Napanoch, from which, later, they may be again paroled. Of those paroled from the latter institution during the year, 102 had been paroled once before, and 24, twice before. A considerable proportion of these re-paroled men eventually settle down to satisfactory conduct, and gain absolute releases.

All commitments are originally made to Elmira, from which transfers are made, sufficient to fill the



junior institution. Most of those transferred, other than returned men, are those over twenty-five years of age, (192 such were received there during the year), and those especially adapted for the construction and other work peculiar to Napanoch.

Those out "on writ" have been summoned by the courts as witnesses, and subsequently are sent back.

Those returned to court for re-sentence, were those whom, we discovered, had been with us before, under other names, and therefore were not eligible for a reformatory sentence.

#### Commitments of State Prisoners by Counties

COUNTIES	1914	1915	COUNTIES	1914	1915
Albany.....	19	20	Niagara.....	22	9
Alleghany.....	1	0	Oneida.....	13	32
Bronx.....	41	73	Onondaga.....	43	39
Broome.....	17	12	Ontario.....	7	10
Cattaraugus.....	2	0	Orange.....	11	16
Cayuga.....	3	8	Orleans.....	0	0
Chatauga.....	9	8	Oswego.....	3	6
Chemung.....	9	4	Otsego.....	2	6
Chenango.....	5	4	Putnam.....	0	1
Clinton.....	3	7	Queens.....	31	46
Columbia.....	3	4	Rensselaer.....	2	2
Cortland.....	2	2	Richmond.....	5	6
Delaware.....	5	0	Rockland.....	5	3
Dutchess.....	19	15	St. Lawrence.....	3	6
Erie.....	64	57	Saratoga.....	12	4
Essex.....	4	3	Schenectady.....	12	5
Franklin.....	3	5	Schoharie.....	0	1
Fulton.....	1	3	Schuyler.....	1	1
Genesee.....	5	7	Seneca.....	0	2
Greene.....	2	5	Steuben.....	11	7
Hamilton.....	0	0	Suffolk.....	4	3
Herkimer.....	2	9	Sullivan.....	1	2
Jefferson.....	9	6	Tioga.....	1	1
Kings.....	194	199	Tompkins.....	8	0
Lewis.....	1	1	Ulster.....	3	2
Livingston.....	4	4	Warren.....	0	0
Madison.....	2	2	Washington.....	3	4
Montgomery.....	8	2	Wayne.....	5	2
Monroe.....	27	33	Westchester.....	22	29
Nassau.....	8	10	Wyoming.....	5	1
New York.....	535	476	Yates.....	0	0
			Total.....	1242	1226

### Commitments of United States Prisoners by Districts

	1914	1915
Eastern District of New York.....	0	1
Northern District of New York.....	3	0
Southern District of New York.....	2	1
Western District of New York.....	0	1
Total.....	5	3

### Comparison of Elmira Population in Various Years

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Total number of inmates.....	2471	2627	2643	2676	2584
Average population.....	1282	1383	1382	1333	1338
New state indefinites.....	1222	1231	1190	1242	1226
Paroled.....	750	929	949	981	966
Returned for violation of parole...	99	95	117	117	111
Transferred, account of insanity...	17	32	17	14	8
Other transfers.....	361	345	356	426	287
Deaths.....	9	6	6	4	6
United States prisoners received...	25	8	9	5	3

The above report of new state indefinites in 1915 includes four men returned under new number.

### Comparison of Napanoch Population in Various Years

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Total number of inmates.....	766	828	857	880	818
Average population.....	374	444	451	439	446
New arrivals.....	358	342	337	410	286
Paroled.....	287	314	372	364	399
Returned for violation.....	54	49	70	51	69
Escapes and returns.....					
Transfers on account of insanity...	9	7	16	7	13
Death.....	2	0	0	3	1
Returned from Dannemora State Hospital.....	7	6	0	6	0



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y. — Board of Managers' Room — Superintendent McDonnell.



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## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

15

Table Showing Previous Confinement in Institutions, of Prisoners Received at Elmira During the Year

	New Men	Returned Men	Totals
Albany County Penitentiary.....	4		4
Berkshire Industrial School.....	2		2
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	1		1
Buffalo Truant School.....	2		2
Brooklyn Training School... ..	12	1	13
Brooklyn Truant School.....	8		8
Catholic Protectory.....	52	9	61
Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	1		1
Chicago Parental School.....	1		1
Erle County Penitentiary.....	21	3	24
Father Baker's, Buffalo, N. Y.....	8	2	10
Father Drumgold's, New York City.....	3		3
George Junior Republic.....	4		4
Gerry Society.....	3		3
Glen Mills Institute.....	1	1	1
Hebrew Protectory.....	7	1	8
Hebrew Orphan Asylum.....	5		5
Hart's Island.....	62	6	68
House of Refuge.....	38	8	46
Hudson County Penitentiary.....	1		1
Jails.....	53	5	58
Kings County Penitentiary.....	1		1
Massachusetts Reformatory.....	1		1
Monroe County Penitentiary.....	9	2	11
Meriden Reform School, Connecticut.....	1	1	2
Montreal Reformatory, Canada.....	1		1
New York County Penitentiary.....	22	7	29
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	13	1	14
New Jersey State Home.....	2		2
New Jersey State Reformatory.....	3		3
New York Parental School.....	6		6
New York Truant School.....	12		12
New York State Reformatory.....	4		4
Onondaga County Penitentiary.....	15	2	17
Ohio Reformatory.....	1	1	2
Orphan Trade School.....	1		1
Pekskill Home.....	1		1
Randolph Home.....	1		1
Richmond Penitentiary.....	1		1
Rochester Industrial School.....	36	6	42
St. John's Home.....	4		4
St. Vincent's Home.....	3	1	4
St. Vincent's Industrial School.....	8		8
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.....	1		1
St. Malachy's Home.....	2		2
St. Phillip's Home.....	1		1
St. Joseph's Home.....	1		1

	New Men	Returned Men	Totals
Syracuse Truant School .....	1		1
Socknosset School for Boys .....	1		1
Shirley Industrial School .....	1		1
Springfield Orphan Asylum .....	1		1
Toronto Central Prison.....	1		1
Utica Industrial School.....	2		2
Utica Truant School .....	1		1
Vermont State Prison.....	1		1
Westboro Incurable School.....	1		1
Workhouse.....	32	5	37
Total .....	482	62	544
No previous institutional history so far as ascertained. ....	744	49	793

Use of Drugs and Alcohol by State Indefinites  
Received at Elmira

	Number
Cocaine. ....	9
Heroin.....	29
Morphine .....	3
Opium .....	6
Cocaine and Heroin.....	8
Cocaine and Morphine.....	4
Cocaine and Opium.....	2
Heroin and Morphine .....	1
Morphine and Opium.....	1
Cocaine, Morphine and Opium.....	1
Cocaine, Heroin and Morphine .....	3
Cocaine, Heroin and Opium.....	1
Heroin, Morphine, Cocaine and Opium.....	1
Non-users.....	1157
Total .....	1226
Practically all had been users of alcohol. As nearly as could be ascertained the degree of indulgence was:	
Temperate .....	404
Intemperate .....	822
Total .....	1226

All of the United States prisoners had used alcohol intemperately.

The crimes that they have committed, embrace nearly every kind of felony mentioned in the penal code, and the period of possible detention is frequently very long. The following tables have been made up from those received at Napanoch during the year. They are an equally good illustration of the condition at Elmira.



## Crimes Committed

Abduction .....	4
Assault, 2nd.....	30
Attempted assault, 2nd .....	1
Blackmail. ....	1
Bigamy. ....	2
Burglary 2nd.....	6
Burglary 3rd.....	119
Attempted burglary 2nd.....	1
Attempted burglary 3rd.....	22
Concealed weapons. ....	10
Cocaine selling.....	1
Destroying railroad property.....	2
Attempted extortion.....	1
Escaping prison...	1
Attempted escaping prison.....	0
Forgery, 1st.....	2
Forgery, 2nd.....	7
Forgery, 3rd.....	1
Attempted forgery, 2nd.....	3
Attempted forgery, 3rd.....	1
Grand larceny, 1st..	5
Grand larceny, 2nd .....	59
Attempted grand larceny, 1st.....	3
Attempted grand larceny, 2nd.....	17
Manslaughter, 1st .....	1
Manslaughter, 2nd..	3
Obtaining money on false pretenses .....	1
Petit larceny, 2nd.....	2
Perjury.....	1
Possessing burglar's tools.....	2
Rape, 2nd. ....	2
Attempted rape, 1st.....	1
Receiving stolen property.....	23
Attempted receiving stolen property .....	1
Robbery, 1st.....	4
Robbery, 2nd.....	3
Robbery, 3rd .....	5
Attempted robbery, 1st .....	1
Attempted robbery, 3rd.....	1
Compelling prostitution, §2460.....	2
Sodomy .....	1
Attempted sodomy.....	1
Total.....	354

## BOARD OF MANAGERS' REPORT

Period of Possible Detention of those in  
Foregoing List

1 .....	1½ years
2 .....	2 "
46 .....	2½ "
243 .....	5 "
14 .....	7 "
32 .....	10 "
7 .....	15 "
9 .....	20 "
<hr/>	
354 .....	Total

On December 8, 1914, a fire occurred at Elmira which caused the total destruction of two trades-school buildings, and the soap factory, together with their contents, and extensive damage to a third trades-school building.

Though they were all old, never exactly suited to the needs of the institution, in some instances already condemned as structurally unsafe and had long been a menace to the use of the plant and the lives of inmates by reason of fire-trap characteristics, their loss was temporarily a great calamity.

The problems forced upon us were, however, successfully solved. Though many makeshifts were necessary, no prisoner became idle even for an hour, and the general work went on without interruption.

It was estimated that \$65,000 was necessary to complete a new fireproof building to replace the largest of those lost, and the legislature promptly appropriated \$30,000 to begin construction, with the understanding that the total cost would not exceed the sum first mentioned. As usual, the expense will be greatly reduced by the use of inmate labor. We



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y.—Results of Fire at the Reformatory, on December 8, 1914.







NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y. — Results of fire at the Reformatory, on  
December 8, 1914.

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find it equal to all construction work. Additional appropriations to complete this building and begin others are urgently requested.

The institution has completed its fortieth year, during which time it has grown from small beginnings to a very large and valuable plant. The enclosure is on rising ground from half to three-quarters of a mile from the railroads entering Elmira. The management have at all times realized that a switch connection was essential to economical administration, and have again and again, all through these forty years, urged an appropriation for that purpose. At the present time we have to hire switching facilities for unloading our coal, and maintain horse teams and a motor truck to transport annually over seven thousand seven hundred tons of supplies, to say nothing of building material.

Originally the right of way for a switch or siding across the valley from the railroad tracks to the institution enclosure could have been obtained for a trifling amount. With the growth of the city of Elmira, land has naturally increased in price, and in the region in which we are interested, is sure to do so more rapidly in the future.

There is but one practical route for a switch. Elmira, proper, on one side, and Elmira heights on the other, have spread out until they are about to meet on this line. Any day there is a possibility that a factory plant may be located squarely across it, which would make the cost of a right of way almost prohibitive.

There is now in the market a long, narrow tract of land containing approximately ninety-seven acres, stretching from the reformatory wall to the railroads,

through which lies this sole, available path for a connection. We think it of the utmost importance that not only this path, but the entire tract, should be at once secured.

The institutional "farm," consists almost entirely of not very fertile, wind swept hilltops, not well suited for the growing of vegetables and garden products, which are greatly needed for our large population. For years we have found it profitable to rent valley land, and among other tracts, the one just mentioned, which is admirably adapted for the purpose.

We are of the opinion that the failure at the beginning to secure railroad connection was a penny wise pound foolish policy, and has cost the state large and increasing amounts each year of its continuance.

The continuance of the present condition is not only bad business policy for the institution as it now exists, but is prohibitive of the profitable establishment of any productive enterprises involving any considerable amount of transportation.

The superintendent's report presented herewith gives a general survey of the work of the two institutions. In but few particulars has there been any change of system, but some plans long in process of development, have for the first time reached full fruition.

All things considered, we think that both institutions have, during the past year, accomplished the work for which they were intended, certainly as well as ever before, and probably better. While this is so, no one is satisfied with present attainments, and everyone is working for still better results in the future.

The superintendent's recommendations as to



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIHA, N. Y. — Plantation of Young Pines on Institutional Farm



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appropriations and otherwise have our approval.

Dated, January 1, 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY MELVILLE,  
*President.*

MARVIN OLCOTT,  
*Vice-President.*

WILLIAM H. LOVELL,  
*General Secretary, and*  
*Treasurer for Elmira.*

WILLIAM F. RAFFERTY,  
*Treasurer for Napanoch.*

MAURICE M. WALL,  
*Manager.*

HENRY J. GAISMAN,  
*Manager.*

WILLIAM C. BUCK,  
*Manager.*



# REPORT OF ❧ ❧ THE SUPERINTENDENT OF REFORMATORIES ❧ ❧ ❧



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY,  
ELMIRA N. Y.,    *October 1, 1915.*  
*To the Honorable State Board  
of Managers of Reformatories:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915. The respective statements of finances, statistics regarding inmates, statements in reference to the medical departments, etc., are appended. Part One comprises the Elmira report; Part Two that for Napanoch.

## PART ONE

### The New York State Reformatory, Elmira

The institution has had an average daily population of .....	1,353.33
The daily cost of maintaining each prisoner was. ....	\$.5973
The cost to the state for the maintenance of the institution was.....	\$295,057.84

### The Farm

Our farm contains about 330 acres; and, as in former years, we rented 170 acres of adjacent farmland. We sowed and planted a goodly acreage but in some instances the reaping was not all we could have wished, as our agricultural operations were quite seriously handicapped by excessive rain-fall. However, we consider that we have done well with the farm



taking into account the weather conditions, as the outlined results appended hereto will show. Mr. Murphy, the steward, reports in reference to the farm crops and the farm, generally, as follows:

".....This past year, we had 34 acres of potatoes, 24 acres of corn, 31 acres of oats, 20 acres of beans, 14 acres of rye, 1 acre of onions, 2 acres of peas, 2 acres of tomatoes, 3 acres of cabbages, 3 acres of turnips, 2 acres of beets, and harvested 65 acres of hay."

"The 34 acres of potatoes produced approximately 1,800 bushels (53 bushels per acre) a fair yield for the season. The 31 acres of oats produced 1,475 bushels (48 bushels per acre) which will be very nearly oats enough for our use the present year. The 20 acres of beans were approximately a failure, owing to the excessive rain-fall during the year; the 14 acres of rye yielded 375 bushels (nearly 30 bushels per acre). The 24 acres of corn yielded sufficient to practically fill our two, 65-ton silos; the acre of onions produced 375 bushels; and this, by the way, is one of the best paying crops that we have raised. Of beets, tomatoes, turnips and peas, we have sufficient yield for our institutional needs. The cabbage-crop was not very good.

The 65 acres of hay was a good crop and will probably be sufficient for the stock for the coming year. We have at present a herd of 28 cows, tuberculin-tested, none of which has produced less than 6,000 pounds of milk during the year. Three have produced more than 10,000 pounds each, while one yielded 12,083 pounds.

".....If we are to increase our herd to fifty cows and maintain it at that number, it will be necessary for the institution to acquire more land, in order that we may be able to raise the necessary roughage and grain to feed our stock, and also to afford sufficient pasturage for the cows during the summer months. It would be a very expensive proposition to keep this amount of stock and have to buy roughage and grain to supply them with feed. We might better buy our milk and discontinue maintaining our herd of cows if we cannot acquire sufficient land to raise the necessary feed for them....."

In the foregoing, Mr. Murphy emphasizes what has already been the sense of the management in

reference to the reformatory acquiring additional land for agricultural purposes.

### New Recreation Park

As in the past, there was a cessation of the school of letters activities during the month of August. The baseball league of the prisoners was in evidence and made an excellent showing, with games scheduled on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, with an occasional game on Saturday also. While the games this year were played, as formerly, on the institutional parade-ground, the management decided that a larger and more conveniently shaped ball-park was needed, and accordingly, since the last annual report was published, a spot was chosen lying immediately to the rear of the reformatory, outside the west enclosure-wall, and during the spring and summer months, work on the new park has progressed and is now very near completion. A woven-wire fence, twelve feet in height, supported on posts of iron tubing, incloses on three sides a rectangular space comprising about four acres, whose eastern boundary is the west enclosure-wall of the institution. A closed sewer, extending along the western boundary of the park, and connected with numerous closed cross-ditches, affords adequate drainage facilities. Sifted clay, compactly rolled, and surmounted by a layer of fine sand for the baseball diamond, and by a sifted layer of coal ashes for the remainder of the park, forms an excellent surface for the players to work upon.

Along the eastern side of the park, benches have been provided for the use of the inmate population, all of whom will be admitted to the games. The western boundary of the park is at the foot of a beautiful, wooded hillside, shaded from the afternoon

sun, and on this slope, commanding an excellent view of the ball-ground, although located outside the boundary fence, will be erected commodious seats for the accommodation of institutional visitors who may desire to see the games.

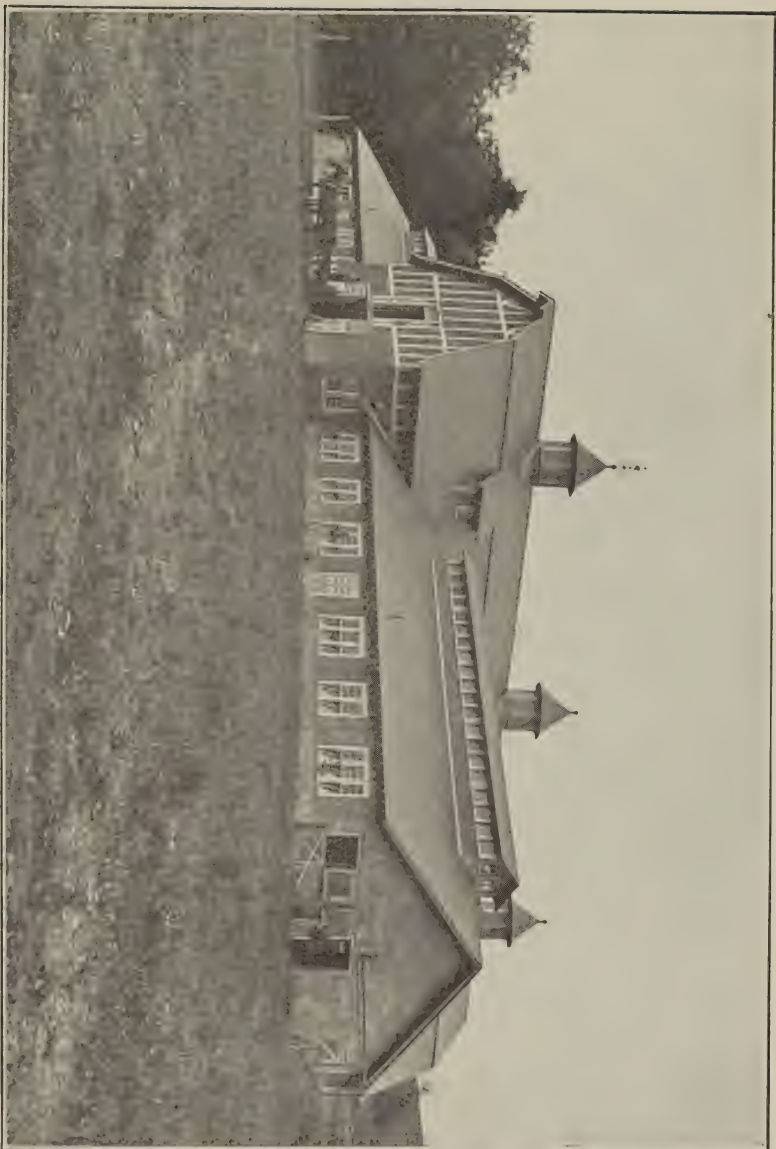
Your board is respectfully requested to ask of the coming legislature the following named appropriations:

1. Maintenance of the New York State Reformatory, Elmira, N. Y., for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1915 .....	\$360,000 00
2. Completion of Trades-School Building No. 4, destroyed by fire, December 8, 1914 .....	35,000 00
3. Re-construction of Trades-School Building No. 3, destroyed by fire, December 8, 1914..	39,500 00
4. Re-construction of Trades-School Building No. 2, destroyed by fire December 8, 1914..	43,500 00
5. New pavement for institutional parade-ground, invalid-yard, armory, and esplanade at front of main building.....	20,000 00
6. Equipment of tools and other apparatus for Trades-School Buildings Nos. 2, 3, and 4, destroyed by fire, December 8, 1914.....	23,000 00
7. Special and extraordinary repairs to the institution in general ..	10,000 00
8. Purchase of land for railway siding and for farm and garden purposes .....	25,000 00

### Reasons for Requests Submitted:

1. It is considered that in view of our apparent inability to make use of moneys unused and remaining over from the last year's maintenance appropriation, amounting to \$30,000 more or less, we shall need for the next fiscal year, the full amount of \$360,000, which was the amount asked for and granted for last year's maintenance.

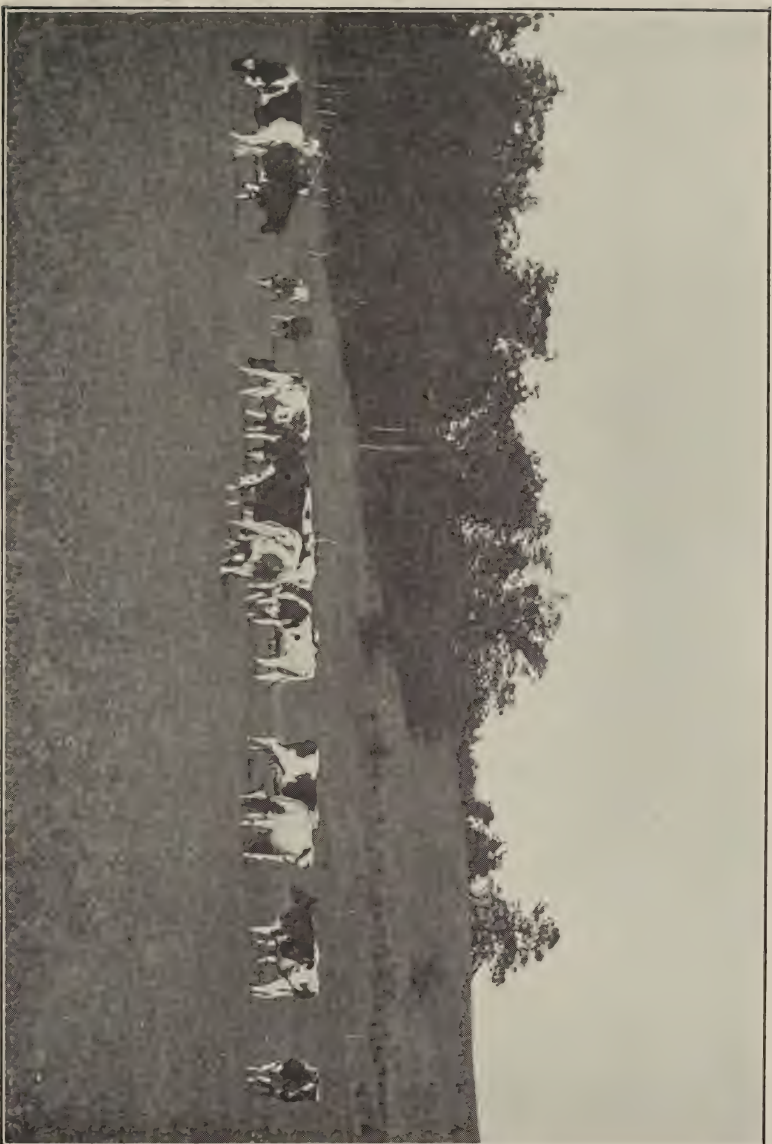
2. The \$67,000, asked for this building, last year, was limited by legislative enactment to \$65,000, and of this amount, \$30,000 was authorized by the legis-



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y. — New Horse-Cow and Hay-barn erected by inmate labor.



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NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y. — View of New Herd of Tuberculin-tested Cows,  
in Pasture at the Reformatory





NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y. — View of New Herd of Tuberculin-tested Cows, in stable of New Cow-Horse-and Hay-barn



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NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y. — Prime Milch-Cows of the Institutional Tubercu-  
lin-Tested Herd. Three of these cows yielded more than 10,000 lbs. of milk each during the  
past year and the one in front, showing full profile, yielded 12,083 lbs. during the year.

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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y. — Institutional Farm-teams occupying their commodious stalls in the New, Horse-cow- and Hay-Barn, recently erected by inmate labor,





lature last year, leaving \$35,000 to be requested this year, as above.

3. This shop is to accommodate the classes of moulder (the foundry) etc., and was requested last year but was disallowed.

4. This shop is to accommodate the classes of blacksmith, plumber, steam-fitter, etc., and was requested last year but disallowed.

5. New pavement for institutional parade-ground, etc.: This item was requested last year and disallowed. The reasons for the work being done are very apparent to the casual visitor to the institution. The condition of the yards and approaches, grows rapidly worse with the passing years, and has long been a discredit to the state, and a detriment to the institution.

6. Equipment of tools and apparatus, etc.: This is to replace the large amount of trades-school equipment of all classes, including tools and other apparatus used in the trades-school, which was destroyed by fire last December. This was requested last year but disallowed.

7. Special and extraordinary repairs, etc.: This item was requested last year and disallowed. As stated in last year's annual report, the amount is to replace wornout floors, trusses and structural timbers; support columns to be placed under floors where heavy material is to be stored, and for the safety of the staircases which are in daily use by the inmates in attending the school of letters; the repairing and replacing of roofs of buildings, the repairing of plastered walls, the replacement of gutters on roofs, and the renewal of stair-treads. There is also needed, the construction of an additional exit from the institutional auditorium, located on the upper

floor of the main building, to afford effective means of exit, more complete than is at present available, with the four present exits, consisting of narrow doorways, leading down narrow stairways to the floors below.

8. Purchase of land, etc.: This request is very fully explained in previous pages of the annual report.

### Trades School Buildings Destroyed by Fire

On December 8, 1914, occurred a serious fire at the institution, causing the total destruction of two trades-school buildings, extensive damage to a third, and the destruction of our soap-manufactory. Plans are in course of preparation by the departments at Albany for the erection of three new trades-school buildings to take the places of those destroyed, and it is expected that by the coming spring we will be in a position to commence the re-construction of one of the three buildings, for which we have an authorized appropriation of \$30,000, which will be sufficient to partly complete the work. The total cost of the building is estimated, as stated elsewhere in this report, at \$65,000.

### Changes in Administrative Staff of the Reformatory

In June, Doctor C. H. Turner resigned his position as assistant physician to engage in private practice in Elmira, and in August, Doctor Lewis C. Day was appointed assistant physician to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Doctor Turner.

### Annual Census of Reformatory Prisoners.

At the beginning of the year the inmates at the reformatory numbered.....?	1,216
During the year we received.....	1,368
We have, therefore, had in our care during the year,	

## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY 29

prisoners to the number of.....	2,584
Of the above total enumeration, we have disposed as follows:	
By parole.....	966
By discharge at the expiration of their sentences.....	10
By release by order of the court.....	26
By release in custody to Napanoch.....	1
By death.....	6
By escape.....	1
By transfer to Auburn state prison.....	1
By transfer to Dannemora state hospital for criminal insane.....	8
By transfer to the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch, N. Y.....	286
The above noted changes leaves with us at the close of the year an inmate population of.....	1,279

### The Special Training Class

This most useful and effective aid to the reformatory processes in vogue here, has been conducted this year substantially as outlined in my last annual report to your board. Mr. Abram Deyo, director of the school of letters, in the course of his annual report to the superintendent writes of this class:

“The number of pupils (fourteen), is identical with that at this time last year. Sixty-nine inmates have been assigned to the class during the year. The school work occupies three hours of each morning except Sunday. The men are divided into three classes, each of which has an hour of class recitation; the classes while not thus engaged, occupy themselves in the interim with manual training work, mending clothes or socks, cleaning the assembly-rooms, etc.

“In these morning class sessions instruction is given in arithmetic, from simple numeration, to percentage and bank discount; also in reading, writing, spelling, geography, and for the most advanced class, in civics. In the afternoon there is also a class session of an hour, for instruction in history, current topics, and letter-writing, and on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, the instructor reads aloud, simple stories from magazines, and answers questions which the class may have turned in to him during the preceding days.

“Each member of the class is taught, in so far as possible, to use what reasoning powers he may possess, and the instructor encourages the pupil to try, in all his work, to discover the



next step for himself, and frequently points the way to him, to lead from a known premise to the unknown conclusion.

"The pupils of the class are not compelled, but are urged, to attend the religious services of their respective sects, and they are also allowed to be present, if they desire, at all institutional "turn-outs" or general assemblies of the inmates for instruction or recreation, the latter including the institutional ball games. But in no other way are they allowed to come in contact with the general population during their stay in the special training class.

"Each of the fourteen pupils now in the class, exhibits a noticeable improvement in general demeanor, cleanliness and industry. The fifty-five who were returned to the institutional routine, were graduated from the class sufficiently improved to warrant another trial in the general population.

"The personal feeling of the inmates toward those under whose authority they are placed, has not a little influence upon their work in the school of letters department, and from the results apparent in the school department of the special training class, it seems to be evident that the pupils entertain a friendly feeling for their supervising-officer, instructor, and monitor. Many of them, although ill-equipped mentally and physically, have manifested a keen desire to learn, and have shown concentration and application to their tasks in quite a remarkable degree."

Referring to our disciplinary officer's report I find that the number of inmates placed in the guardhouse for disciplinary purposes during the year is very little more than one-half as many as last year; due, I conceive, in no small measure, to the salutary effects of the training-class in removing from the population certain disturbing factors and not returning same until convinced that they have gained sufficient self-control to enable them to again mingle advantageously with the other inmates.

Writing of the results attained in the special class, in percentages, Mr. Deyo states:

"The segregation of the mentally defective and backward



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y.—View of Special Training-class, Engaged in School of Letters Recitation.





NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y. — Special Training Class — recreation period





prisoners has been continued with most satisfactory results. Approximately twenty-five per cent. have made good and been promoted to the regular classes. Possibly twenty per cent. have failed to show improvement. The remaining fifty-five per cent. were either paroled, or failed after promotion to the regular scholastic routine and were returned to the segregated classes. If but one out of every four makes good, I believe that segregation has proved its worth."

Probably about one in fourteen of our inmates finds his way to the special training-class, and his sojourn there for a while has certainly, in the judgment of the writer, proven exceedingly beneficial, both to the general population and the prisoner in question; the former loses a disturber, the latter gains special and personal attention from instructor and management, to a far greater degree than would be possible should he continue in the regular routine where he would be one of many others, subject to general rules and regulations.

We have made a few comparisons and deductions in reference to the school and demeanor records of the class which may be of interest:

Last January the class numbered eighteen pupils. For the three months immediately previous to enrollment their average school of letters standing was fifty-seven per cent. During the last three months of their stay in the class, their average standing was sixty-eight per cent. For the first three months succeeding their stay in the class, their average standing was sixty-four per cent. Their higher standing while members of the special training-class, I conceive is due largely to individual attention on the part of the instructors, and longer time-allowance on examinations. The lower standing after leaving the class I consider due to the lessening of these

privileges, and also to the fact that they are graded higher after leaving the class. But the higher standing after leaving the class, as compared with the standing previous to enrollment, we consider especially significant as it furnishes a legitimate reason for the existence of the class.

Then again, an inspection of the individual markings during the three months after re-assignment to routine shows a general tendency to improve in standing from month to month, and this also is good evidence of benefit derived.

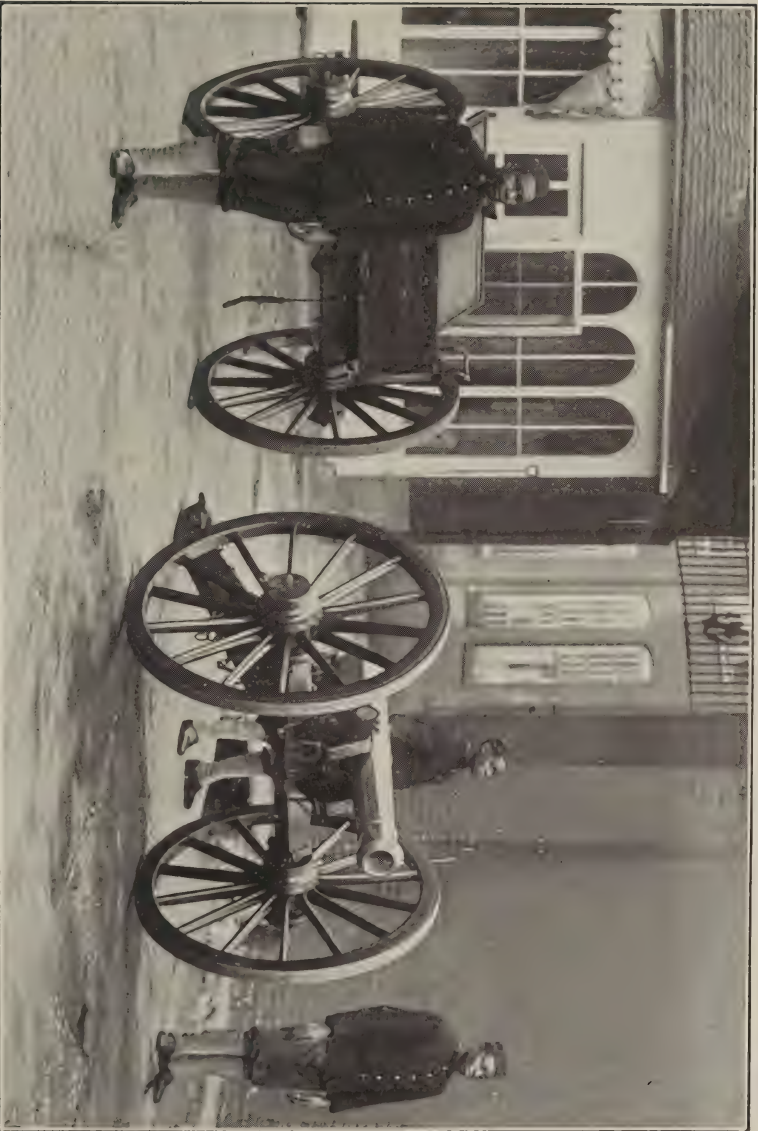
One instance is especially worthy of note: Consecutive Number 24,247 stood zero for the three previous months; during the last three months in the class his average standing was seventy-eight; and, while his standing for the three months after re-assignment to routine was but seventy, not averaging up to the pass-mark, yet it is quite remarkable in view of his zeros before entering the class. So much for the school records of these boys; now for their demeanor reports.

For the three previous months, above mentioned, six pupils lost every month, while eleven failed for two out of three months. During their last three months' stay in the class fifteen lost no months; two lost one out of three months and one lost two out of three. For the three months succeeding, fifteen lost no month, while three lost two out of three months.

From the foregoing it appears that there exists a manifest advantage both to the institution and the training-class pupils, in the establishment and maintenance of this branch of the reformatory work.

### Disciplinary

The report we have received from the disciplinary officer, Major J. H. Gunderman, is most gratifying



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELmira, N. Y. — Military Exercises — The "Firing Squad."





and records improvement in all the disciplinary work. We outline gains briefly as follows:

There were 1,271 major-offense reports—199 less than last year.

There were 27,485 minor-offense reports—1,549 less than last year.

There were 2,248 inmates placed in the guard-house, 329 less than last year.

There were 109 placed in the third grade—58 less than last year.

The esprit-de-ensemble is most commendable—almost everyone appearing cheerful and good natured and willing to go along his own way and comply with the rules with very little protest or opposition. We consider that the discipline of the institution has never been better.

### The School of Letters.

Mr. Deyo, the director of the school of letters, reports innovations in the methods of teaching arithmetic. In reference to the same I quote as follows; from his report:

“In order to relieve the congested condition of the ‘A’ and ‘B’ arithmetic classes on Thursdays and Fridays, a ‘Special A’ class has been established. This class practically completes the elementary arithmetic course as outlined by the State Department of Education. It has proven very interesting and profitable.....

“Extending the work begun by my predecessor, Professor Smith, booklets containing arithmetic lessons for four months, work, have been outlined for all classes above and including ‘Set 6.’ Those for Set 6, and ‘Special A’ are already in use. I am convinced, by results obtained in the ‘Special A’ class that much better work can be accomplished, and more ground covered by using the booklets, than by following the ordinary outlines, for the following reasons: First, the work has been very carefully planned in these books, and examples selected that are best suited to the requirements of each class. This

was not always the case when using the daily outlines as formerly. Second, each pupil is thus enabled to take the lesson for the next day, to his room, for preparation in the evening.

"The card system has been extended so as to include all inmates in the institution. A complete record of their previous education, mentality, school standings, promotions, demotions, and classification, is maintained. I have found the system very helpful."

Concerning the special language and night classes Mr. Deyo writes as follows:

"All inmates who are unable to read or write English, upon entering the institution, are assigned to the special language classes. Special language class No. One, contains all foreigners with the exception of the Italians. Its work is divided into three sections, and as soon as the inmate completes the work of one section he is transferred to the next higher, continuing thus until the work of the three sections shall have been completed, when he is promoted to the next higher class, which contains English-speaking inmates. The Italians are all assigned to Special Language Class Number Two, which is in charge of an Italian officer, and its various sections are generally taught by Italian teachers. Each inmate is required to work on his lessons in his room, evenings, bringing his work to the class the next day, when it is collected and inspected by the officer in charge. After completing the work of the sections of this class, promotions are made to Special Language Class No. Three, where reading, equivalent to that taught in the Second Reader, is taught.

"All English-speaking inmates unable to read, are assigned to a special class, and taught reading by the same methods employed for foreigners. The word and sentence method is used in all classes for beginners.

"One of the greatest problems encountered by the management of institutions of this character, is the education of those who have not acquired a practical knowledge of the English language. To aid in this work there was formed two years ago a night-class of foreign-born inmates who were unable to speak the English language. The Roberts System of English for coming Americans, is taught from a chart by the instructor, who, as he speaks Italian, is able to aid the inmate effectively in

the acquiring of a vocabulary of common English words. This instruction supplements the regular work done in the school of letters and has been of great benefit to the inmates. At present there are twenty men in the class, who, when graduated, will have taken approximately twelve weeks to complete the course, thus laying the foundation for an education. Inmates who can neither read, speak or write English to an appreciable extent, are assigned to this class as soon after their arrival in the institution as circumstances will permit. In some cases this instruction has produced remarkable results. The writer has in mind two inmates who, when admitted here were unable to speak any save the most common, simple words and could not read or write English at all. After three months of work in this class, in which they displayed diligence and a great willingness to learn, they were graduated with a conversational ability equal to the ordinary American-born. One of these, very soon, became an instructor in the military exercises, for which position, clear, crisp enunciation is necessary; while the other is at present occupying a clerical position in one of the offices.

Writing in a general way of his department, Mr. Deyo continues:

"The Summary has furnished to the inmates, as usual, weekly news, both domestic and foreign, stories, poems, local notes of interest, etc., and the interest shown in some of the articles, particularly those which concern the war, denote and foster concern in the doings of the world, which is most gratifying. Contributions from inmates are solicited, but under the present policy, that of guiding the readers into better ways of thinking, only those of a more serious nature are accepted, tales of love and adventure not being printed. No criminal or otherwise harmful news is permitted in the columns of the paper and all matter, while selected by the inmate editor, is read and censored by the school director. I consider that the inmate editors at present in charge of the Summary are to be congratulated. The Summary is a credit to the institution and is appreciated and enjoyed by all.

"The institutional bulletin-board has supplemented the Summary. Daily bulletins containing general news of the outside world have been posted. Additional bulletin-boards have been placed in each of the inmates' dining-rooms which are used for

publishing notices of Sunday turn-outs, examinations, baseball scores, etc. Thus the inmates are kept well informed as to institutional happenings and outside news.

"The circulation of the library for the year was as follows: Books of fiction, 47,970; select, 3,440; general reference, 17,704; bound magazines, 14,192. Beginning with December last, an extra reference-book has been issued bi-monthly to all inmates in classes above Primary, Four, whose monthly average standings in school work have been 75 per cent. or more; the result has shown a decreased number of failures in school examinations, and I believe that the issuance of the extra book has been an incentive to do better school work, and possibly, through this interest, has brought about better discipline in the schoolrooms. Of course it has been our aim to furnish each inmate books best suited to his individual needs.

"A number of lectures and entertainments were given during the year, one of the best being the annual entertainment furnished by the inmates, from their own number, under the guidance and direction of the superintendent.

"As in former years, the higher classes have been taught by Rev. W. H. Chapman, Protestant Chaplain, Rev. A. F. Temmerman, Roman Catholic Chaplain, and Dr. H. A. Hamilton, of the Elmira College."

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Deyo states:

"I feel justified in saying that we are moving along progressive lines which are producing results beneficial to the inmates placed in our care. I believe that an education which awakens a man to the responsibilities and possibilities of life, is the first step toward reformation. If our work in the school of letters, for the past year, has placed our men on a higher plane, educationally, and, in conjunction with the other departments of the institution, has made reformation possible, and probable, then I feel that the work has not been in vain."

### The Reformatory Regiment

Concerning the work of the regiment during the year Colonel Masten, the military instructor, writes in part as follows:

..... "The work of the regiment has been most satisfactory. Almost to a man they have worked with voluntary

good will. From senior battalion commander to junior captain, the citizen officers of the regiment, and of the squad, have given loyally of their best; a best which would fit nicely into regular service work, strap for strap; and without which the regiment could not have progressed as it has done.

"The daily military schedule remains substantially the same as that outlined in nearly every one of our preceding annual reports for the past eighteen years.

"This, however, is in the writer's mind: that since, out of the present muddle of murder, in Europe, military exigencies, remote or otherwise, may be forced on the United States, it may be good policy to plan somewhat of extended order drill, and field and combat exercises, and less of the purely disciplinary exercises.

"But against such procedure, is the meaty fact that it will involve charging the work with a spirit, free of which we have been scrupulously careful to keep it heretofore."

The complete roster of the regiment, for this day and date is as follows:

Regiment, rank and file.....	691
Awkward squad.....	127
Band ... ..	22
Total .....	840

### Moral and Religious

Under this heading I quote excerpts from the annual reports of the three chaplains. Reverend William Henry Chapman, Protestant chaplain, writes as follows:

"The year has been a busy one, a wide field of activity occupying the chaplain's time. The intellectual, moral and spiritual awakening and development of the men have been kept constantly in view in all these activities.

"In cooperation with the school of letters of the reformatory, I have met large groups of the most advanced men intellectually, and given courses of lectures in history and literature. European history has been the field traversed, and the progress of the great war has lent unusual interest to all our sessions. The meetings of the class have not only brought the men into the possession of interesting facts, but, more valuable than merely



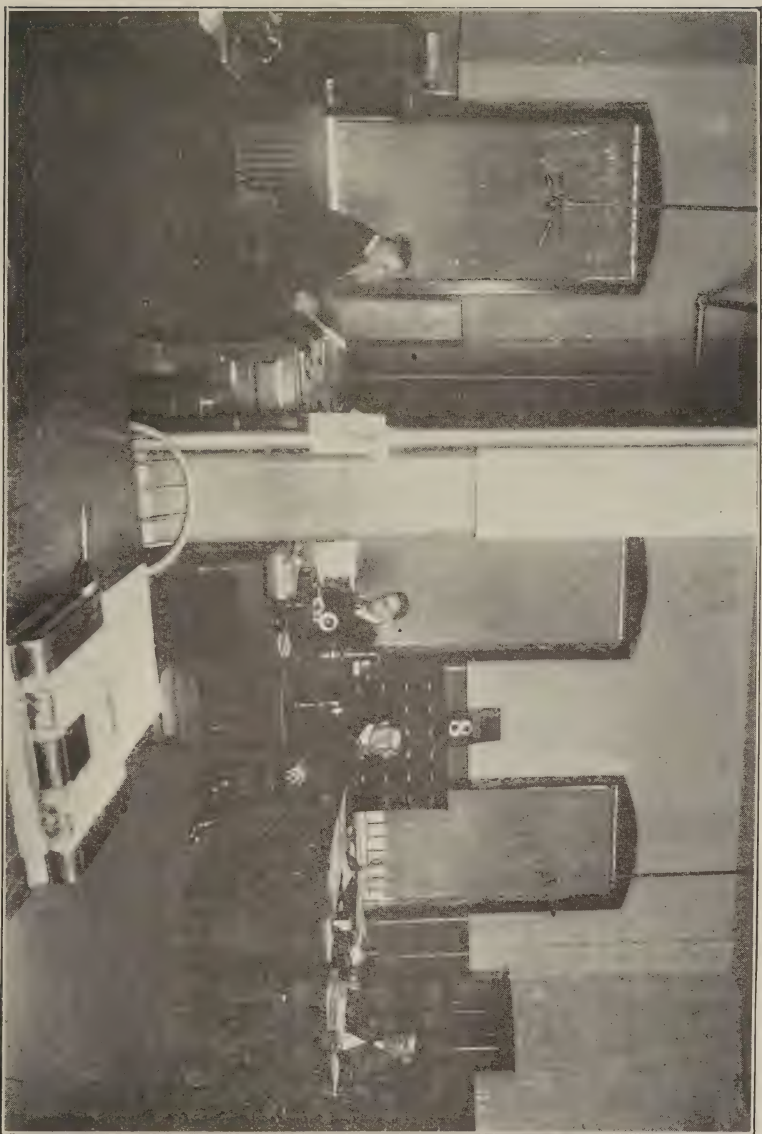
the acquisition of historical knowledge has been the improvement of numberless opportunities to impart to the men political and ethical lessons. Opportunity is given the men to ask questions, and sometimes questions awaken debate.

"English and American literature furnish the subject matter for another and larger group of higher grade men. The plan of work includes lectures, and the study of selected writings of the best American and English writers, with an occasional digression through translation of the writings of a few of the greatest German and French writers. These studies call forth great interest on the part of the class and give several clearly marked and desirable results. Among these results may be noted the development of a better literary taste, which is bound to influence the student's selection of reading matter ever after; an intellectual quickening which all our men need, and, through the numerous situations involving moral distinctions there comes all unconsciously to the men the personal exercise of the mind in making ethical judgments. In previous reports I have laid great stress upon this last named influence. The observations of another year's work deepen that conviction.

"Sunday afternoons I meet a class of several hundred men for what we call the study of practical ethics. An introductory course on the generally accepted principles of ethics is followed by the presentation to the class of problems and situations involving questions of right and wrong. These, the men study and discuss in class, the debates arousing keen interest on the part of all who hear them. How great this interest is, is evidenced by the fact that the discussions continue for days after, on all occasions where under the institutional rules, the men are privileged to converse with one another.

"While the chaplain depends upon the inherent interest in the subject matter considered, to hold the attention of the men in history, literature, and ethics, a stimulus to attention and retention is furnished in the periodical examinations which are held in these subjects.

"Each Sunday through the year I have conducted a religious service for the Protestant population. Though attendance is entirely voluntary, substantially all men of this faith have been present. The interest has been large; at times quite remarkable. The services are simple, with much singing, in which the men take an interested part. Congregational singing is



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y. — Steward's Office.

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varied by solos, and quartettes, instrumental and vocal, contributed by the inmates. By sermon, the great truths of our common Christian faith are presented to the men. Having, as outlined above, set forth the Chaplain's activities to obtain a symmetrical development of the three-fold nature of our men, it remains to make brief mention of personal work among individuals.

"In carrying on strictly pastoral work in the reformatory, an effort is made to reinforce the influence flowing from group lectures and services by personal contact with the men. This is accomplished by interviews with men as soon after their entry to the institution as possible, and frequent conversations during their detention. The inmate has his difficulties and problems, and the chaplain is often able to help him to help himself, and to encourage him to continue, when otherwise, he would become discouraged and hopeless. My regular visits to the hospital and participation in the entertainment of the convalescents has given me increased insight into the lives of the men and provided many ways of helpfulness."

• Writing concerning respect and obedience for the law and the principles governing same, Reverend Father Temmerman, the Roman Catholic chaplain, states as follows:

"The twentieth century has been productive of many fancies, theories and fads. Many of them owe their origin to men and women who have initiated them as a substitute for religion. Humanitarianism, Altruism, call them what we may, while they embody much that is good, they are the offspring of minds that have no belief, no religion; or, if they have religion, it stands in the role of a theory and is not reckoned as an actuality nor as a necessity.

"It would sometimes seem to the interested observer that this defect is to be found in our present-day prison and reform methods.

"Someone has said: 'Obedience to the law is recognized as a normal condition'; but, obedience to, and respect for the law, on the part of detained law-breakers certainly cannot be inculcated by the suspension of law and discipline. Obedience and respect for the law will be present only when there exists in the heart of the individual, a love for the law: and that love

cannot be obtained from a knowledge of juridical principles; but only through a realizing sense of the Divine Law-Giver, from whom all righteous law and order proceed.

"Obedience to law is only another term for duties imposed by the law and fulfilled by the individual. 'Duty,' however, 'is the cold, bare anatomy of righteousness.' It is a hard mechanical process for making men do things: 'It is not a high enough motive with which to inspire humanity,' especially depraved humanity. Love is required that duty may be fulfilled. 'Love is the balm of life which transmutes all duties into privileges, all responsibilities into joys' and it is only when the criminal learns to know and to love the Author of all law that obedience to the law will be easy. Such love of law, and its Author, religion alone can instill.

"Some days ago a judge of our state who has had years of experience in dealing with criminals, was asked: 'What is the most powerful reformatory force in dealing with criminals?' He answered: 'There is one word that answers it.....There has been much said of various sorts of reform, many theories advanced, many experiments tried, but in my experience there is only one force greater than any other, in putting a man on his feet when he is down, and that force is religion.'

"When the criminologists and reformers obtain the conviction of the judge just quoted, and when they learn not to divorce religion from science, but rather when they learn to use it as a handmaid in their theories and practices, then we may look for greater and more effective methods of dealing with the unfortunate members of human societies.....

"With a full realization of the power and value of religion in reform work, the Catholic chaplain has taken advantage of whatever opportunity presented itself to send home the message of religion to his spiritual charges.

"In the offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, in the classes of Christian Doctrine, in the administration of the sacraments, in visits to the sick, in frequent interview, whether with new men or with those who had been reduced in grade, or assigned to special classes, he has sought at all times to inculcate a sense of duty to law and order, and to enliven the sense of duty with feelings of love for the law of God.

"The confirmation class of 1915, was the largest ever held in the institution. On the 7th of February, the Right Reverend



Thos. F. Hickey, Bishop of Rochester, visited the institution and confirmed eighty-one inmates. During the year sixty inmates received Holy Communion for the first time."

Father Temmerman mentions the establishment of a "Society of the Holy Name" at the institution. This society is to prevent in so far as possible, the use of profanity among the prisoners. The idea is most commendable and the results attained have been excellent.

"In February the Holy Name Society was established among the Catholic inmates. Its purpose is to discourage cursing, and the irreverent use of the name of God, and to promote chaste speech. We hope that by placing a strict guard over the faculty of speech, it would redound to a cleaner heart and a purer mind. Nor have we hoped in vain, for the results of the Holy Name Society are readily discernible.

"Gratefully do we note the fact that little sickness has been found among our number, and but three deaths for the year, have been reported."

"The work of the Catholic chaplain in the school of letters continues as in former years."

The Hebrew chaplain, Reverend Jacob Marcus, in the course of his report, discusses the conditions attending our boys after release on parole, and recommends that additional effort be made to interest the public in our work, to the end that they may be of assistance in obtaining employment for, and giving encouragement to the paroled inmates. He states in part as follows:

..... "During the past year I have endeavored to widen the sphere of my activity by entering into correspondence with those of our boys who left the institution and returned to civil life. This exchange of letters has brought out certain facts to which I wish to direct attention.

"On leaving the reformatory, some of them have done remarkably well. They have landed in very good environments which encouraged them in every possible way. They have made a

success; but being ashamed of the past, positively refuse to own to having had any connection with the reformatory. They drop out, as it were, without giving us credit for what we tried to do for them. They go south, or west, assume other names, and very often are found in a very prosperous condition, and highly respected by their fellowmen.

"On the other hand, are those who through force of circumstances were forced to return to crime, and of these we hear a great deal. One of the Rabbis of New York, in response to my letter of inquiry, wrote me: 'It is no wonder that the boy is a disappointment to you. His father rules him with the methods of Russian tyranny; his mother is foolish and his home is hell for him.' One ex-inmate complained that the members of his family have no other name for him except 'Ganov', which means 'thief'. An inmate applied for a job and received a favorable answer. The offer was investigated and approved in the usual way. On his return to New York, the boy was told: 'I have taken you out and made you free, but I cannot employ you. Go and help yourself.' As his crime was well known among the people he could not help himself in an honest way, and the consequence was that he landed in prison. This is a very common occurrence.

"Many people are too selfish and too proud to take an interest in an erring boy. Few people are philanthropic enough to give a boy employment for the purpose of uplifting him. Too many people employ a boy only for what they can get out of him, and take advantage of the situation until the boy naturally resents this treatment. What is still worse, he in too many instances returns to crime.

"One has said that man is a social animal,—nobody cares to live a lonely life; it is human to look for associates. When an inmate leaves our institution he finds it very hard to get companions. The consequence is that he often returns to his former friends, who receive him cordially. The reformatory teaches the boy very valuable lessons and does reform him. The officials, ministers and teachers are able men, of strong personal influence and do their very best to obtain results. I am convinced that most of the boys, on leaving the institution, are determined to live an honest and upright life, but that the shortsightedness and prejudices of the outside world too often make it practically impossible for them to carry out their resolutions. In the

reformatory the boys get along very well. They meet serious obstacles when they try to re-establish themselves in civil life.

"I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that united effort be made to enlighten the public on this subject and to appeal to religious, philanthropic, and humanitarian organizations and institutions to come to our aid in this great work of redeeming boys from the clutches of crime. If we consider that most of the boys are sons of the so-called working classes, I do not see why labor organizations should not take a hand in the matter, and help us to place some of our boys in desirable positions and aid them to become worthy citizens."

Of the Hebrew chaplain's routine work, Rabbi Marcus writes:

"Besides conducting Hebrew and English services on every Sunday and every Jewish Holy Day, with the aid of an inmate choir; I have continued to see the boys individually when they arrive in the institution, when they are sick in the hospital, when they fail in their deportment, when there is bereavement in the family, whenever they express a desire to see me, and when they are about to leave for home. Judging from attendance at services, which is not compulsory, and from the attention given to my words and work, I have every reason to believe that I enjoy the confidence of the inmates, and that they allow themselves to be influenced by me.

"We have quite a library of Jewish books in the institution and the boys use it extensively. Jewish Holy Days have been observed in proper form as far as circumstances would permit.

"On the 8th of October, 1914, a Jewish boy died at the institution. A strictly Jewish burial was provided and a tombstone is being erected to his memory."

## TRADES-SCHOOL STATISTICS

TRADES CLASSES	Total No.	Average	Graduated
	Instructed	Attendance	From Trade
Barbering.....	122	46	6
Bookbinding.....	58	24	13
Brass-smithing .....	31	10	0
Bricklaying.....	188	72	0
Cabinet-making & Machine Wood-working.....	51	26	1
Carpentry.....	184	70	1

TRADES CLASSES	Total No. Instructed	Average Attendance	Graduated From Trade
Clothing-cutting.....	28	11	1
Horse-shoeing.....	88	33	0
Iron-forging.....	86	24	0
Machinists'.....	131	49	0
Moulding.....	128	46	0
Music.....	72	27	3
Photography.....	11	4	0
Plastering .....	49	22	0
Plumbing .....	108	46	0
Printing.....	107	47	0
Shoe-making.....	94	35	0
Steam-fitting.....	49	13	2
Stenography & Typewriting	38	13	0
Tailoring.....	150	24	0
Tinsmithing .....	83	29	0
Upholstery .....	72	26	0
Total.....	1828	697	27
Names repeated.....	66	16	
Total number, different pupils	1762	681	
Mechanical Drawing.....	1358	442	55

The following named classes held sessions regularly until December 8, 1914, when they were temporarily discontinued by reason of a fire that destroyed the classrooms. The record of attendance is here given:

Frescoing.....	2	1	0
Hardwood-finishing.....	20	14	0
House-painting.....	43	31	0
Sign-painting.....	32	23	0
Total.....	97	69	0

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Doctor J. R. Harding, senior physician, submits the following in reference to his department:

Number of patients remaining in the hospital September 30, 1914.....	21
Number of patients admitted during the year.....	271
Total number of patients treated in hospital during the year.....	92

## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY 45

Of the number treated during the year, there were returned to work .....	206
Transferred to Dannemora state hospital for the criminal insane.....	8
Transferred to Eastern New York Reformatory...	5
Paroled (regular) .....	30
Paroled (invalid).....	5
Discharged at expiration of sentence .....	1
Died .....	5
Remaining in hospital September 30, 1915.....	32
Total .....	292
Number of cases admitted to the observation ward during the year.....	1818
Number of cases, positive, to the von Pirquet tuberculin-test .....	361
Number of cases of professional interviews.....	45,182
Number of operations .....	41

### MORTALITY STATISTICS

Fracture of skull.....	1
Appendicitis .....	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3
Total deaths in hospital .....	5
Committed suicide in cell .....	1
Total number of deaths.....	6

During the year just passed, the physicians have averaged 124 professional interviews daily, an increase over last year's record of 18 per day.

There were forty-one surgical operations performed under general anesthesia. Of these, one was an appendectomy, four were operative cases of fistula in ano, and five were radical operations for hernia.

### DIPHTHERIA

Number of cases of bacteriologic diphtheria admitted during 1913.....	150
Number of cases of bacteriologic diphtheria admitted during 1914.....	119
Number of cases of bacteriologic diphtheria admitted during 1915.....	57

As indicated by these figures, our diphtheria-

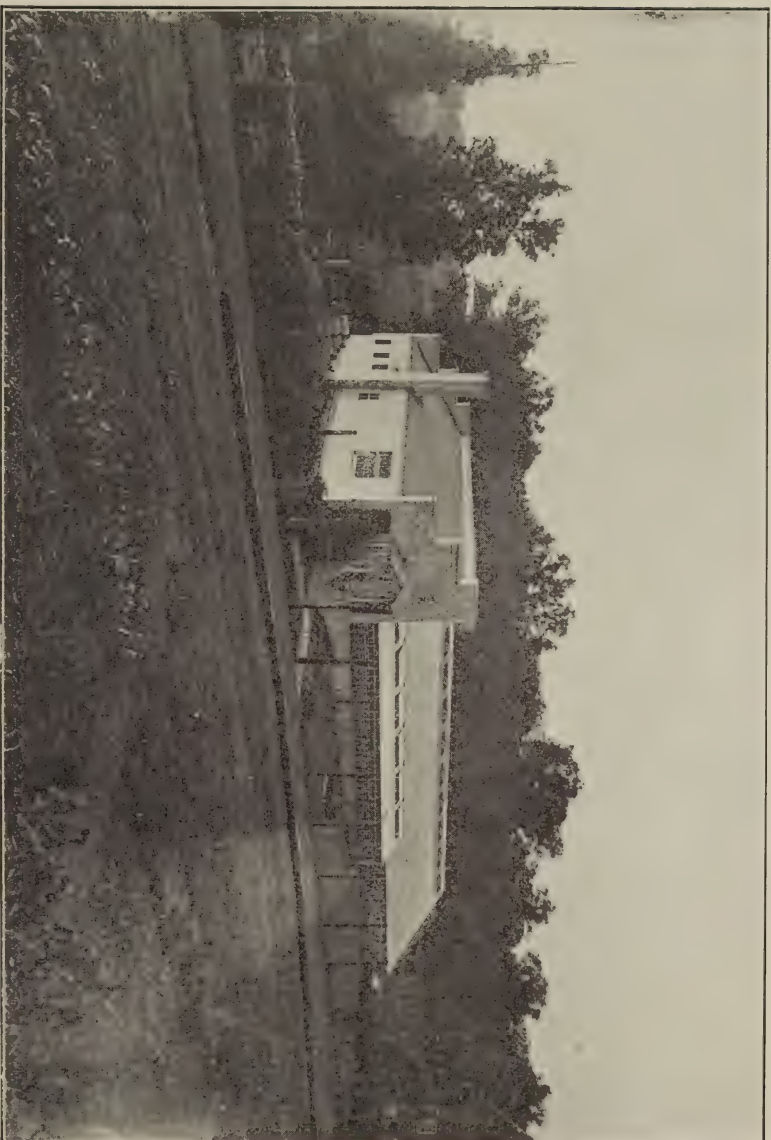


carriers are no longer a source of anxiety to us, as heretofore. We have not lessened our vigilance however. Each positive case receives radical treatment until cured. As a result of this precaution, no local instances of the disease have developed in the institution during the past fiscal year.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

We have continued to apply the von Pirquet test to all inmates who showed clinical signs of tuberculosis, when admitted. Of these, 361, or 28 per cent. of all admissions, gave a positive reaction, as against 308, or, 24 per cent. of all admissions, during 1914. Of these, 71 were treated in the hospital, and three of these died, while three others were sent home on invalid paroles.

Excepting these cases, which were in advanced stages of the disease when admitted to the institution, our tuberculous inmates have all recovered or shown marked improvement. This result we attribute largely to the regular hours and the hygienic surroundings available here.



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELmira, N. Y. — Building for the Propagation of Plants for the  
Kitchen-Garden and Flower-Garden.

LIBRARY  
OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of

The New York State Reformatory

for the

Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1915

STATEMENT SHOWING NET COST OF MAINTENANCE

The total cash expended for maintaining the institution, including industries, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is \$331,162.26.

The inventories at the close of the year show material to the value of \$26.13 less than at the beginning of the year. There are no accounts payable.

The credits to the several accounts for articles manufactured for other institutions, including coffee-roasting, sales of old and wornout material, farm sales, maintenance of United States prisoners, etc., amount to \$36,130.55. The decrease in inventories, \$26.13, subtracted from the above mentioned credits, \$36,130.55, leaves a net credit of \$36,104.42. The gross cost of maintenance for the year, \$331,162.26, less, \$36,104.42, makes the net cost of maintenance for the fiscal year, \$295,057.84, as shown by the following statement:

Officers and Employees.....	117,890 32		
Allowance in lieu of			
Maintenance.....	6,610 47	124,500 79	
Instructors and Parole			
Agents.....	30,370 90		
Allowance in lieu of			
Maintenance.....	668 00	31,038 90	155,539 69
Provisions.....			55,271 73
General Supplies.....			5,637 92
Clothing.....			20,684 99
Transportation of Inmates..			23,304 18
Fuel and Light.....			20,915 25

## BOARD OF MANAGERS' REPORT

Ordinary Repairs and Shops.....		5,455 33
Medical Supplies.....		2,209 59
Miscellaneous.....		16,985 72
Lawns, Roads and Grounds.....		190 40
Furniture and Furnishings.....		2,560 91
Farm and Garden, Credit..	6,153 74	
Total Net Cost (Excluding Industries).....	302,601 97	
	308,755 71	308,755 71
Total Net Cost Brought Forward.....		302,601 97
Net Earnings of Industries:		
Clothing, Mfg.,.....	4,292 35	
Coffee-roasting.....	1,438 38	
Soap, Mfg.,.....	1,509 83	
Stationery, Mfg.,.....	281 08	
Miscellaneous, Mfg.,.....	22 49	
Less Net Earnings of Industries		7,544 13
Total Net Cost (Including Industries)		295,057 84

ANALYZED PER CAPITA PER DEIM NET  
MAINTENANCE COST

(Average number of inmates, 1,353.33)

Officers and Employees, including Allowance in lieu of Maintenance.....	.25204	
Instructors and Parole Agents, including Allowance in lieu of Maintenance	.06283	.31487
Provisions.....		.11189
General Supplies.....		.01141
Clothing.....		.04187
Farm and Garden, Credit.....	.0124	
Transportation of Inmates.....		.04717
Fuel and Light.....		.04234
Ordinary Repairs and Shops.....		.01104
Medical Supplies.....		.00447
Miscellaneous.....		.03438
Lawns, Roads and Grounds.....		.00038
Furniture and Furnishings.....		.00518
Net Per Capita Per Diem Cost (Excluding Industries).....	.6126	
	.6250	.6250
Net Cost Brought Forward.....		.6126
Less Earnings of Industries.....		.0153
Net Per Capita Per Diem Cost of Maintenance, Including Industries		.5973



## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

49

## STATEMENT SHOWING GROSS COST OF MAINTENANCE

Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1915

In the preceding statement, showing the net cost of maintenance, allowance is made for the amount of material on hand at the close of the fiscal year, less than the amount on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, as shown by inventories. This increases the net cost, while the credits for the sale of articles manufactured for other institutions, sales of farm products, also old and worn out material, and money received for maintenance of United States prisoners, etc., reduced the net cost. Payments on account of such sales have not all been received at this date. The amounts received have been placed in the custody of the state treasurer as required by law and cannot be used by the institution unless especially appropriated by the legislature. Since there are no accounts payable, the amount that has been required to maintain the institution, including industries, is the amount which has been actually expended in cash, \$331,162.26. This gross cost is shown in the following statement:

Officers and Employees..	117,890 32		
Allowance in lieu of			
Maintenance .....	6,610 47	124,500 79	
Instructors and Parole			
Agents ..	30,370 90		
Allowance in lieu of			
Maintenance .....	668 00	31,038 90	155,539 69
Provisions (Excluding			
Home Products) .....			45,870 29
General Supplies.....			5,779 51
Clothing .....			21,129 87
Furniture and Furnishings			3,238 05
Transportation of Inmates			23,378 01
Fuel and Light.....			17,707 95
Ordinary Repairs and			
Shops .....			8,203 68
Medical Supplies.....			2,666 23
Miscellaneous .....			17,390 86
Lawns, Roads and Grounds			229 96
Farm and Garden.....			6,478 99

## BOARD OF MANAGERS' REPORT

<i>Gross Cost of Maintenance</i> <i>(Excluding Industries)...</i>		307,613 09
Clothing, Mfg.,.....	6,858 67	
Coffee-roasting.....	12,926 33	
Soap, Mfg.,.....	826 03	
Stationery, Mfg.,.....	2,730 18	
Miscellaneous, Mfg.,.....	207 96	23,549 17

<i>Gross Cost of Maintenance</i> <i>(Including Industries)...</i>		331,162 26
--	--	------------

ANALYZED PER CAPITA PER DIEM GROSS  
COST OF MAINTENANCE

(Average number of inmates, 1,353.33)

Officers and Employees and Allowance in lieu of Maintenance.....	.25204	
Instructors and Parole Agents and Allowance in lieu of Maintenance.....	.06283	.31487
Provisions.....		.09286
General Supplies.....		.01170
Clothing.....		.04278
Furniture and Furnishings.....		.00655
Transportation of Inmates.....		.04733
Fuel and Light.....		.03585
Ordinary Repairs and Shops.....		.01661
Medical Supplies.....		.00540
Miscellaneous.....		.03521
Lawns, Roads and Grounds.....		.00046
Farm and Garden.....		.01311
<i>Gross Cost of Maintenance (Excluding Industries).....</i>		.62273
Clothing, Mfg.,	Industries.....	.04767
Coffee Roasting		
Soap, Mfg.,		
Stationery, Mfg.,		
Miscellaneous, Mfg.,		
<i>Gross Cost of Maintenance (Including Industries).....</i>		.67040

STATEMENT OF PRISONERS' DEPOSITS

Cash on hand, September 30, 1914.....	807 06	
Received during fiscal year.....	1,301 52	
Expended during fiscal year.....		1360 68
Cash on hand, September 30, 1915....		747 90
	2108 58	2108 58

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY 51

STATEMENT OF OFFICERS' DETENTION ACCOUNT

Cash on hand, September 30, 1914.....	631 30	
Received during fiscal year.....	20 75	
Expended during fiscal year.....		113 08
Cash on hand, September 30, 1915....		538 97
	<u>652 05</u>	<u>652 05</u>

CASH, DEBT AND PROPERTY STATEMENT

<i>Cash on Hand</i>		
September 30, 1914.....	12,161 55	
September 30, 1915.....	23,413 97	
Increment .....		11,252 42
<i>Accounts Receivable</i>		
September 30, 1914.....		
Maintenance	1,379 55	
Industries	<u>3,311 50</u>	4,691 05
September 30, 1915 .....		
Maintenance	321 68	
Industries	<u>2,952 76</u>	3,274 44
Decrement .....		1,416 61
<i>Accounts Payable</i>		
September 30, 1914.....	00	
September 30, 1915.....	00	
<i>Cost of Property as shown by Inventories:</i>		
September 30, 1914.....		
Maintenance	165,947 10	
Industries	<u>10,441 66</u>	176,388 76
September 30, 1915.....		
Maintenance	168,284 68	
Industries	<u>8,077 95</u>	176,362 63
Decrement .....		26 13
<i>Receipts Forwarded to State Treasurer</i>		
Industries .....	33,815 75	
Miscellaneous .....	<u>3,731 41</u>	37,547 16
<i>Received from appropriations</i>		
Chapter 792, Laws, 1913		15,500 00
Chapter 529, Laws, 1914		326,914 68
Net Cost of Maintenance for fiscal year as per statement .....		295,057 84
	<u>343,857 42</u>	<u>343,857 42</u>

**Miscellaneous Sales, October 1, 1914 to September 30, 1915**

<b>1914</b>	Restau- rant & Pro- visions	Postage	Farm	Clothing	Miscel- laneous	Ordinary Repair & Shops	Mainten- ance of United States Prisoners	<b>TOTAL</b>
October....		13 22	2 00					15 22
November...	32 38	13 07	31 06		1 37	165 18		243 06
December..	165 13	18 24	44 39	75 37			455 03	758 16
<b>1915</b>								
January....	35 16	13 58						48 74
February...	1 36	10 38			3 29			15 03
March.....	1 34	12 92		83 90	38 88		275 60	412 64
April.....	1 25	10 29	116 25	147 56		10 58		285 93
May.....	1 95	8 15						10 10
June.....		7 75	2 85		18		308 35	319 13
July.....	1 25	13 32	11 50					26 07
August....	18 20	9 79	10 00			7 20		45 19
September..	4 22	11 19	5 00	162 51			311 35	494 27
<b>TOTAL</b>	262 24	141 90	223 05	469 34	43 72	182 96	1350 33	2673 54

**Table Showing By Months the Sales of Each Industry,  
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1915.**

<b>1914</b>	Clothing Mfg.	Coffee Roasting Mfg.	Stationery Mfg.	Soap Mfg.	Miscel- aneous Mfg.	<b>TOTAL</b>
October.....	958 00	1068 53	371 69	2905 39	155 17	5458 78
November.....	1174 50	1218 27	218 21	988 41		3599 39
December.....	1392 50	790 63	203 39	745 26	119 20	3250 98
<b>1915</b>						
January.....	964 00	1883 23	345 61		20 00	3212 84
February.....	1276 50	1172 26	144 53		16 08	2609 37
March.....	1022 50	862 01	187 84			2072 35
April.....	1322 00	1515 17	631 91			3469 08
May.....	985 00	668 29	89 20	2 80		1745 29
June.....	787 00	1381 59	256 08			2424 67
July.....	809 00	1401 20	247 17			2457 37
August.....	32 00	680 20	149 83			862 03
September.....	986 00	1158 63	150 23	*955 93		3250 79
<b>TOTAL</b>	11709 00	13800 01	2995 69	5597 79	310 45	34412 94

\*Soap in unsalable condition on account of fire, used by institution, and so charged.

Net earnings for each industry for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915 are found in the statement showing the net cost of maintenance for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY 53

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1915

<i>Chapter 521, Laws of 1914,</i> <i>Re-appropriated from</i> <i>Chapter 530, Laws of 1912,</i> Repairs, Improvements and Extension of Farm Buildings .....		1,001 55
Expended, fiscal year end- ing September 30, 1914.	932 34	
Expended, fiscal year end- ing September 30, 1915.	69 18	
<i>Balance not re-appropriated</i>	03	
	<hr/> 1,001 55	<hr/> 1,001 55

Extraordinary Repairs and New Equipment .....		907 78
Expended, fiscal year end- ing September 30, 1914.	763 32	
Expended, fiscal year end- ing September 30, 1915.	143 94	
<i>Balance not re-appropriated</i>	52	
	<hr/> 907 78	<hr/> 907 78

Construction and Re- pairs, Farm Buildings, <i>Re-appropriated from Chap-</i> <i>ter 547, Laws of 1912.....</i>		3,868 14
Expended, fiscal year end- ing September 30, 1914.	3,096 41	
Expended, fiscal year end- ing September 30, 1915.	770 99	
<i>Balance not re-appropriated</i>	74	
	<hr/> 3,868 14	<hr/> 3,868 14

<i>Chapter 790, Laws of 1913</i> Repairing Armory Roof "A" .....		5,000 00
Expended, fiscal year end- ing September 30, 1914.	3,909 39	
Expended, fiscal year end- ing September 30, 1915.	481 81	
<i>Balance re-appropriated...</i>	608 80	
	<hr/> 5,000 00	<hr/> 5,000 00



## BOARD OF MANAGERS' REPORT

Herd of Cattle "B" .....		3,500 00	
Expended, fiscal year ending September 30, 1914.	3,035 00		
Expended, fiscal year ending September 30, 1915.	465 00		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	3,500 00	3,500 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Equipping Hospital.....		1,500 00	
Expended, fiscal year ending September 30, 1914.	1,282 52		
Expended, fiscal year ending September 30, 1915.	216 81		
Balance not re-appropriated	67		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	1,500 00	1,500 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Chapter 791, Laws of 1913			
Plumbing "E" .....		42 12	
Expended, fiscal year ending September 30, 1915.	00		
Balance not re-appropriated	42 12		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	42 12	42 12	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Repairs and Equipment			
"F" .....		939 49	
Re-appropriated from Chapter 822, Laws of 1911.....			
Expended, fiscal year ending September 30, 1914.	832 89		
Expended, fiscal year ending September 30, 1915.	102 94		
Balance not re-appropriated	3 66		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	939 49	939 49	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Chapter 728, Laws of 1915			
Repairing Armory Roof			
"A" .....		608 80	
Re-appropriated from Chapter 790, Laws of 1913.....			
Expended, fiscal year ending September 30, 1915.	231 90		
Accounts payable.....	230 92		
Balance Available....	145 98		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	608 80	608 80	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	

## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

55

For Beginning Construc- tion of Shop Number Four, for Woodworking Machinery, etc.....		30,000 00
Expended, fiscal year end- ing September 30, 1915.	00	
<i>Balance Available</i> .....	30,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	30,000 00	30,000 00

**Recapitulation of Amounts Expended from Special  
Appropriations During the Fiscal Year Ending  
September 30, 1915.**

<i>Chapter 521, Laws of 1914:</i>		
Repairs, Improvement and Extension, Farm Build- ings .....	69 18	
Extraordinary Repairs and New Equipment .....	143 94	
Construction and Repairs, Farm Buildings.....	770 99	984 11
<i>Chapter 790, Laws of 1913</i>		
Equipping Hospital.....	216 81	
Repairing Armory Roof "A" .....	481 81	
Herd of Cattle "B" .....	465 00	1,163 62
<i>Chapter 791, Laws of 1913</i>		
Repairs and Equipment "F" .....		102 94
<i>Chapter 728, Laws of 1915</i>		
Repairing Armory Roof..		231 90
		<hr/>
		2,482 57

# STATISTICS OF INMATES

1876 1915

## GENERAL

Total number received since opening of the institution.....	26,766	
Returned for violation of parole.....	111	
Returned voluntarily.....	1	
Returned from Dannemora state hospital.....	7	
Returned from "out on writ".....	17	
Returned from "out on court order".....	1	
Returned from Napanoch.....	1	
Returned and held hostage for Napanoch.....	1	26,905
Total number discharged.....		25,626
Prisoners' count, September 30, 1915.....		1,279

## PARTICULARS

Total number of prisoners received.....	26,766
---	--------

## DETAILS

Sentenced for definite terms.....	846	
Sentenced for indefinite terms.....	25,920	26,766

## RELATING TO INDEFINITES

Indefinites received.....	25,920
---------------------------	--------

## DETAILS

Paroled .....	18,380	
Absolutely released without parole..	41	
Minimum sentence expired.....	4	
Maximum sentence expired.....	1,439	
Pardons .....	57	
Escaped .....	34	
Died .....	301	
Transferred to prisons, state hospitals, etc.....	4,507	24,763
		1,157

# NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

57

Returned for violation of parole.....	111	
U. S. definites received.....	3	
Returned voluntarily.....	1	
Returned from Dannemora state hospital .....	7	122

Prisoners' count, September 30, 1915. 1,279

Note:— U. S. prisoners are eligible for parole, subject to approval of attorney-general.

## INDEFINITES RETURNED FOR VIOLATION OF PAROLE

Total number returned.....	1,781
Returned from parole, once.....	1,693
Returned from parole, twice.....	79
Returned from parole, three times..	7
Returned from parole, four times...	2
Total .. .. .	1,781

Discharged by expiration, transferred,  
pardoned, etc..... 1,284

Re-paroled..... 467

Remaining at the reformatory..... 30

Total ..... 1,781

## RATIO OF PROGRESS IN THE GRADES OF THE 1,279 INMATES ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1915,

There reached the First Grade:

	Men	Per Cent.
After only six months.....	330	.2580
After seven months.....	164	.1282
After eight months .....	63	.0493
After nine months.....	42	.0328
After from ten to twelve months	45	.0352
After twelve months.....	43	.0336
In progress now.....	688	.5379

Note:— During the year there were 25 reductions from the first to second grade, and 94 from second to third, making the total reductions in grades, 119.

## RECAPITULATION

In first grade.....	591	
Reduced .....	25	616
In progress.....	688	
Reduced .....	94	782
Total .....		1,398
Total reductions.....		119
Prisoners' count, Sept. 30, 1915		1,279

Indefinites received for the first time during year:

Father, deceased.....	282
Mother, deceased.....	169
Both parents, deceased.....	133
Neither parent, deceased .....	642
Total.....	1,226

Note:— The above total includes four men returned under new number.

## Grade counts, September 30, 1915.

First grade.....	591
Second grade .....	685
Third grade .....	3
Total .....	1,279

Average age at admission, of indefinites received for first time during year,.....20.46305 years

(The above includes four men returned under new number)

Average period of detention for all inmates regularly paroled during the year.....1 year, 2 months, 27 days  
 Released in minimum time.....324, or 34%  
 Maximum period of detention .....3 years, 6 months, 27 days  
 Minimum period of detention .....1 year, 18 days  
 Greatest number of inmates in one day.....1,445  
 Smallest number of inmates in one day.....1.225



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY  
BIOGRAPHICAL COMPENDIUM

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59

These Tables are Compiled from Information Relative  
to 25,920 Prisoners Indefinitely Sentenced.

Insanity or epilepsy in ancestry.. 2,416 .0932

RELATING TO PARENTS OF PRISONERS.

Temperance and Intemperance

Intemperate .....	6,219	.2399
Temperate .....	12,409	.4788
Doubtful .....	7,292	.2813

EDUCATION

Without .....	3,507	.1353
Simply read and write .....	8,503	.3281
Attended common school. ....	12,575	.4851
Attended high school or more. ....	1,335	.0515

RELATING TO PRISONERS  
EDUCATION

Without .....	3,392	.1309
Simply read and write .....	8,806	.3397
Attended common school. ....	12,663	.4886
Attended high school or more. ....	1,059	.0408

INDUSTRIES

Common laborers .....	14,480	.5586
Servants and clerks .....	5,603	.2162
Mechanical .....	4,910	.1894
Idlers .....	927	.0358

RELIGION

Protestant .....	9,320	.3596
Roman Catholic .....	12,940	.4992
Jewish .....	3,381	.1304
None .....	279	.0108

## BOARD OF MANAGERS' REPORT

## TEMPERANCE AND INTEMPERANCE

Intemperate .....	6,219	.2399
Temperate .....	12,409	.4788
Doubtful .....	7,292	.2813

## CHARACTER AND ASSOCIATION

Good .....	2,462	.0950
Doubtful .....	2,711	.1046
Bad .....	20,747	.8004

## NATURE OF OFFENSES

Against property .....	21,353	.8238
Against person .....	4,124	.1581
Against peace .....	443	.0171

## AGE ON ADMISSION

Between sixteen and twenty .....	13,776	.53148
Between twenty and twenty-five .....	9,236	.35633
Between twenty-five and thirty .....	2,906	.11211
Over thirty .....	2	.00008

CONDITION OF PRISONERS OBSERVED  
ON ADMISSION

Good health .....	19,604	.7563
Impaired .....	4,947	.1908
Debilitated or diseased .....	1,369	.0529

Detailed Data  
Compiled From  
Records of Men  
Regularly  
Paroled During  
Fiscal Year  
Beginning  
October 1, 1914  
and Ending  
September 30,  
1915.

	Absolutely released.	Warrants issued outstanding.	Warrants issued discretionally	Warrants issued re-instated.	Warrants issued returned violation of parole.	Warrants issued returned & discharged expiration maximum	Left country without permission.	Warrants issued, now in workhouse.	Warrants issued, now in county jail.	Paroled—died.	Paroled now in U. S. Disciplinary Barracks to be re-instated on completion of sentence.	Paroled—now in penitentiary.	Warrants issued under arrest.	Warrants issued now in state prison.	Paroled—now in penitentiary, to be re-instated on release.	Warrant issued now in penitentiary.	Left country, permission granted.	Maximum expired while on parole.	Absolutely released, now in penitentiary.	Returned violation of parole by order of Court
DATA OBTAINED UPON																				
ADMISSION	187	58	3	20	38	1	5	1	2	4	1	1	19	18	1	11	1	3	3	1
Arrested	93	26	0	5	11	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	2	1	4	1	2	0
In Institution	34	23	2	4	21	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0
Father Dead	52	13	2	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	3	3	0	1	0	0	0
Mother Dead	28	7	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Both Parents Dead	39	13	1	4	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Lived at Home	122	19	1	14	29	1	2	0	1	1	3	1	12	10	1	6	0	1	3	1
Lived away from Home	65	39	2	6	9	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	7	8	0	5	1	0	0	0
Father Native	62	20	1	9	21	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	9	9	0	4	0	1	1	1
Father Foreign	125	38	2	11	17	0	4	1	1	3	1	0	10	9	1	7	1	2	1	0
Mother Native	62	22	1	8	22	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	8	10	0	5	0	2	2	1
Mother Foreign	125	36	2	12	16	1	4	1	1	2	1	0	11	8	1	6	1	1	1	0
Born in U. S.	125	35	2	10	32	0	2	1	2	3	1	1	11	13	0	8	0	2	3	1
Foreign Born	62	23	1	10	6	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	8	6	1	3	1	1	0	0
Single	152	54	3	15	36	1	4	1	2	3	1	0	15	16	1	8	1	3	3	1
Married	35	4	0	5	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
Catholic	190	40	1	12	17	0	4	0	2	2	1	0	10	12	0	6	1	1	2	1
Protestant	57	14	2	5	12	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	5	4	1	4	0	1	1	0
Hebrew	30	4	0	3	9	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Physical Condition																				
Good	180	43	2	11	26	0	4	1	1	2	1	0	11	5	1	4	1	3	0	1
Physical Condition																				
Fair	37	12	1	5	8	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	6	0	5	0	0	2	0
Physical Condition																				
Poor	20	3	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	1		0	5	7	0	2	0	0	1	0
Temperate	69	19	1	9	17	0	1	1	0	3		0	8	5	0	4	0	0	2	0
Intemperate	118	39	2	11	21	1	4	0	2	1	1	1	11	13	1	7	1	3	1	1
Mental Condition Good	5	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	0	4	0	0	0	0
Mental Condition Fair	54	14	0	8	4	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	5	4	0	3	0	1	1	1
Mental Condition Poor	118	42	3	10	32	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	10	8	1	4	1	2	2	0
Mental Condition																				
Defective	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illiterate	24	10	1	2	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Could Read Only	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Could Read and Write																				
Only	25	5	1	7	5	1	0	0	0	1		0	3	0	0	5	1	0	0	0
Common School Education																				
High School or College	132	40	1	9	27	0	2	1	2	2	0	1	12	13	1	5	0	3	3	1
	6	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

The accounts of 18 men were closed owing to the said men having been committed to prison, one man on parole, left the country with permission; the maximum of 3 expired while on parole and 4 men died. Of the above total 547 paroled men are still reporting.



## The Eastern New York Reformatory

Appended are the customary reports as to finances and population.

The institution has an average daily population of..	446.26
The average daily cost of maintaining each prisoner was.....	\$ .704

The following are the recommended requests of the coming legislature for appropriations, for the purposes stated:

(A) For maintenance of the Eastern New York Reformatory for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1916.....	\$117,000.00
1. For continuing plumbing in cell blocks....	5,000.00
2. For continuing the construction of the new hospital.....	30,000.00
3. For new horse-barn.....	7,500.00
4. For extraordinary repairs and equipment..	2,000.00
5. For purchase of land.....	3,500.00
6. For completion of cell-block and administration building .....	500,000.00

Following are the notes of explanation in reference to the foregoing requests for appropriations:

1. The legislature of 1914, appropriated \$5,000 for the beginning of this work, by Chap. 531, Laws of 1914. The appropriation asked this year is for the purpose of continuing the work of placing a lavatory and the incidental plumbing connections, in each cell.

2. The legislature of 1915, by Chap. 727, Laws of 1915, appropriated \$20,000 to commence the construction of a hospital, the total cost of which should not exceed \$50,000. The sum of \$30,000 asked this year, is for the completion of the hospital, commenced under the appropriation of 1915. The hospital is to be located within the institutional enclosure, where it



will have the advantage of good air and light, and where the inmates may be securely guarded. There are a large number of tubercular inmates always in both the Elmira and Napanoch institutions, and these could be far better cared for in the suitable hospital located at the Napanoch institution, in a region and altitude celebrated for the successful treatment of tuberculous patients. A majority of the tuberculous cases at the Napanoch institution have shown improvement, and with such a hospital as we have in mind, the tuberculous inmates could be transferred from the Elmira institution to Napanoch, thus gaining the advantages incident to climate, which have proven beneficial in this disease.

3. For the reason that the grading of the institutional enclosure yard will necessitate the removal of the present barn, a small frame structure, we will need a new barn in its place. This item was disallowed in 1914 and 1915.

4. This is for extraordinary repairs and new equipment required throughout the institution.

5. Approximately ten acres of the best of our farming land has been taken up by construction work and sewer-beds. An additional acreage is needed to supply the wants of the institution. Disallowed in 1914 and 1915.

6. The Napanoch institution is now occupied to its capacity with its present population; and its population will doubtless continue to increase as it has in the past. In accordance with the original plans of the reformatory which were for an institution large enough to accommodate 1,000 prisoners (the sum asked for, to be appropriated, one-half in 1916 and one-half in 1917) a space at the north end of the main



EASTERN NEW YORK REFORMATORY, NAPANOGH, N. Y. — Assistant Superintendent George Deyo —  
Board-room of the Institution

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building was left when the enclosure-wall was built, sufficient to allow of the erection of this cell-block.

The floor of the new chapel, in the third story of the central building, and which constitutes the ceiling of the present guardroom floor, will of necessity, almost entirely exclude daylight from the guardroom, making it imperative that light should be admitted from the side-walls of the building, along which the present officers' quarters and offices are located. It is therefore necessary that these officers' rooms and offices should be removed, and there being no other available space in the main building, a new administration building is desired; furthermore, it is essential to the proper administration of the reformatory, that quarters should be provided for the officers. The institution is in a locality where it is difficult for officers to find places to live, many of them being obliged to go a considerable distance from the reformatory for accommodations, which makes it exceedingly inconvenient for them, and difficult for the institution to obtain their services in case of emergency at night. The foundation of the administration building is already in place. It is located in front of the main building, and is built of stone similar to the main building. Disallowed in 1914 and 1915.

#### Present Status of Construction Work

The installation of the new lighting-system on the enclosure-wall has been completed, and consists of an outside and inside circuit, with lights located about fifty feet apart, along each circuit, affording ample light on either side of the wall.

In connection with the work of completing the new chapel, located on the upper floor of the main building, which work includes many alterations in the

floors and rooms below the chapel, proper, new glass partitions have been installed between the guardroom, on the second-floor, and the north and south halls, permitting excellent supervision of the halls from the guardroom. The new, circular steel staircases, on the north and south sides of the main building, leading to the auditorium, or chapel, have been completed. The chaplains' robing-room has also been completed, and a new concrete floor laid in the guardroom. On the first-floor of the main building a new, concrete floor is being installed, and here, as in the guardroom above, glass partitions will separate the various offices of captain of the guard, library, barber-shop, etc.

The sewage-disposal plant, in partial operation last year, has been completed, and has been in full operation since the early summer. It includes a filter-bed, 300 ft. square.

The work of grading, and the building of roads and walks throughout the institutional enclosure, has progressed steadily during the past year and has given the inmates engaged in this work, excellent outdoor exercise.

In the month of August, occurred a rain-storm of unprecedented violence, which swelled the mountain streams and creeks to overflowing, and caused much damage to our farm crops. Trees, stumps and large boulders were carried down the bed of the local creek, and distributed over the adjacent lands; the debris at one point being piled nearly to the height of the enclosure-wall. The bridge at the foot of the institutional reservoir was carried away, and much debris washed into the reservoir-bed. The work of clearing away all this scattered material, caused by the sudden





EASTERN NEW YORK REFORMATORY, NAPANOCH, N. Y. — Residence of the Assistant Superintendent,  
with Institution in the background

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downpour, was commenced at once, and will be continued this fall as long as the weather permits.

The work of installing the new system of surface-drains and sewers for the institutional yards, has been commenced. There will be approximately two miles of terra-cotta pipe laid throughout the yard, which will receive all the roof water of the various buildings, together with the surface water of the yard.

### The School of Letters

There has been no radical change in this department during the past year. Good work has been accomplished, and it is hoped that eventually we will be able to place all the inmates in school at the same time, each day, instead of bringing them into school by companies, as is at present rendered necessary, by reason of the lack of adequate school-room capacity. Mr. Brunson, director of the school of letters, writes:

"The same plan of two daily sessions of one and one-half hours each, has been continued during the past year. It is to be wished that the time will soon come when all the men may be in school at the same time .....It would then be possible to grade the pupils more carefully, placing them where they could learn the most... ..The course of study has been the same as during the previous year.....a greater portion of the time is devoted to reading and spelling than to number work .....a great deal of attention is given both by school director and inmate teachers, to backward and dull pupils... ..Arithmetic is taught on Mondays and Wednesdays, and Geography, History, Civics, Spelling and English, on the other days of the week.....The advanced classes, in charge of Chaplains, Sciple and Dougherty, were given four months' instruction in each of the following named subjects: Civics, Ancient History, Old World Geography, Ethics, Economics, and Literature. Chaplain Sciple conducted a course in Current Topics through the year.

..... "Since January the school director has followed the plan of preparing the examination questions personally and

furnishing them to the inmate teachers after the classes assemble for examination; previously the custom has been to have the questions prepared by the inmate instructors and submitted to the school director for approval before placing them before the classes on examination. The results from the new plan, have been satisfactory, greater interest and closer attention on the part of the pupils, and greater care on the part of the inmate teachers have been shown, and the plan has resulted in lessening the number of school-failures, although a slight increase was noted after the system was first adopted. . . . . As a further inducement to sustained effort on the part of the pupils, the school director has instituted the publication of an honor-roll in the local notes of the Summary, for pupils who average 90 per cent. or more, in their monthly tests. It has apparently stimulated many to greater effort to see their numbers in print.

"Through the greater part of the year, two bulletins have been posted daily, excepting Sundays and holidays, in the mess-hall, pertaining to the general and sporting news of the day.

"During the year, seventy-one volumes were added to the school library, this number including fifty Italian-English dictionaries, and a large modern atlas of the world. The circulation of text-books this year was 1,085. This was in addition to the circulation from the general library."

### Moral and Religious

I quote from the report of Rev. Mortimer Sciple, Protestant chaplain, as follows:

"My report for the year now past, covers three general lines of effort: the oversight of the institutional library, teaching in the school of letters, and that distinctively religious work which pertains to the office of chaplain. However, these duties so far from conflicting, are actually one in purpose. In such an institution as this, they inevitably intertwine, and any one, if faithfully followed, will find a powerful aid in the other two. Education is valuable only when it is based on, and develops a love for the truth. A library, with its provisions of good literature, and the guidance of its readers into the recognition and use of the same, is an undoubted ethical instrument. On the other hand, no religious teaching amounts to very much, unless translated into practical terms of everyday living.

"With this understanding of my work here, the year has



EASTERN NEW YORK REFORMATORY, NAPANOCH, N. Y. — Spiral Stairways, of iron, leading from the lower floor of the Main Building, to the Institutional Chapel on the fourth floor. These stairways were constructed and erected by inmate labor.



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brought little change in methods, but a greater effectiveness in their expression. . . . I continue to give three courses on ethics, economics and literature, of four months, each, while a discussion of current events is continued throughout the year. . . . the present great conflict, as studied in current events, affords abundant illustrative material. The interest of the students seems greater than ever, and no men, properly placed, have fallen below the required passing-mark at the monthly examination. It can be readily seen that the discussion of ethics in the classroom, gives the chaplain a still broader field than that afforded by the pulpit; while the study of literature, makes the institutional library a laboratory, and opens the way for suggestions as to its widest and wisest possible use. Economics, as 'the art of getting a living,' is not without its interest to the average man, and especially to those who are approaching parole-day. It is suggestive to note, however, that of the three courses of lectures given, the one on ethics is the most popular.

"The institutional library is now in possession of about 2500 volumes and nearly three-fifths of these are in constant circulation. There is also a varying supply of magazines (never too many) and these, with the majority of the books, are literally read to pieces. Some years ago, our assistant superintendent, Mr. Deyo, at the request of the N. Y. Library Association, made the suggestion: 'that similar courses of reading be outlined in the different institutions and that all inmates not illiterate, be compelled to read and pass a written examination in at least one course.' If this course were carried out it would add greatly to the usefulness of our institutional libraries.

..... "I notice an increasing demand for books of science, travel, and the better class of fiction. This, I think, is largely due to suggestions made in the classroom, by my brother chaplains and myself. . . . During the past year there has also been a greater demand for religious literature, and copies of the Holy Scriptures, than ever before since my connection with the institution. All such requests are complied with, and I am now in a position to present to all inmates, bibles or testaments as they may desire. The regular chapel exercises have been continued throughout the year, and their dignity and effectiveness have been greatly enhanced by the use of our new pipe organ. These services are attended by virtually the whole

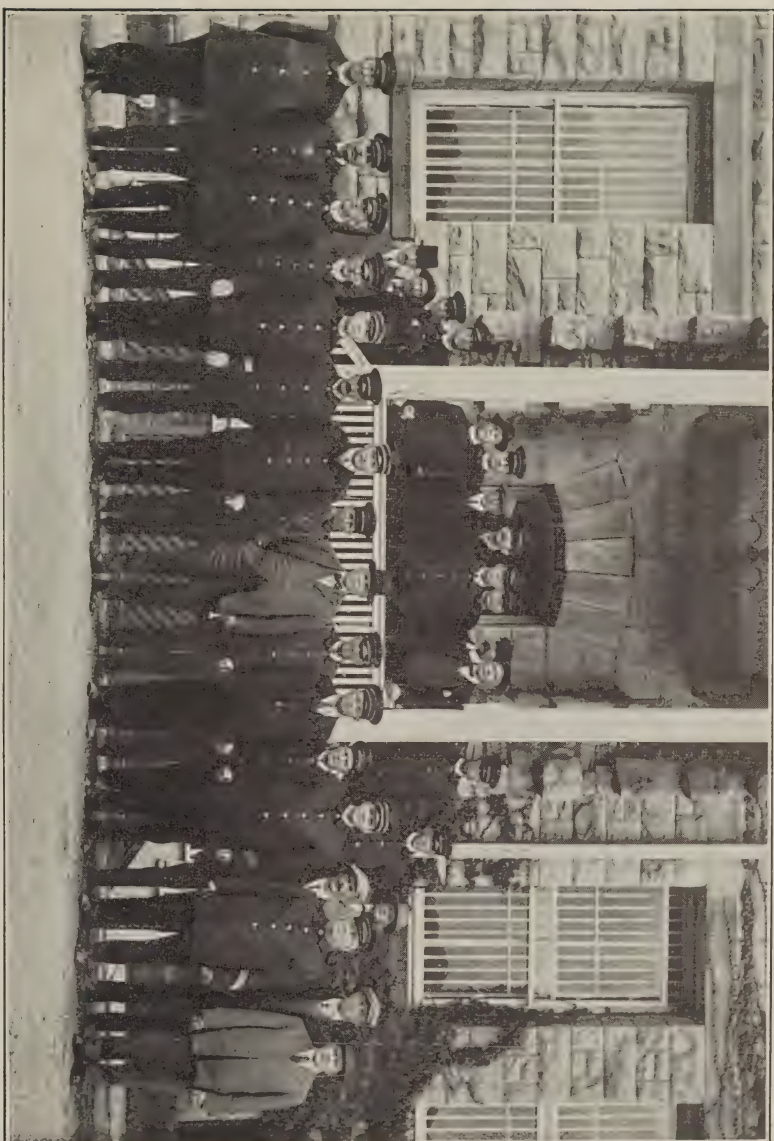
inmate body, and their attention and general conduct have been all that could be asked. Perhaps one reason is that the men have never been preached down to, or at, but talked with, and up. In other words, the aim of the preacher is inspirational and yet practical. The regular services of worship and instruction have been supplemented by personal interviews, day by day. Men cannot be dealt with morally, in the mass, and no two men have exactly the same spiritual difficulties. Hence, the importance, in the pursuit of a chaplain's duties, of individual work with and for individuals. It is thus that the morally blind receive sight, and the criminally inclined are 'converted' or turned. The personal equation means as much here as in the scientific use of the term, and I have seized every opportunity for personal talks with the inmates, either at their own request or as circumstances seem to invite. In such efforts I have never been rebuffed. On the contrary, one could not ask for greater appreciation. Confidences thus received; correspondence with men who have made good; the increased use of the bible—all tend to the assurance that still to Him who sent it, His word is not returning void. . . . . In all lines of endeavor, the year has been one of great encouragement."

Rev. Thomas Dougherty, the Roman Catholic Chaplain, writes in part as follows:

"During the past year my work in both secular and religious instruction has been very gratifying indeed. In the school work the same subjects for lectures as in previous years have been retained, namely, Ancient History, Old World Geography, and Civics. This year I have found an increasing interest in the lectures on Geography. No doubt the present European war has created much of that interest, and I have tried to keep up the desire for knowing other lands, by describing in detail, not only the various countries themselves, but also the customs, manners and life of their peoples. This is an incentive to many of the inmates to select reading matter that would further increase their knowledge of these nations.

"In the lectures of ancient history, I have endeavored to lay special stress on the important events, and the great struggles waged from time to time, in behalf of humanity, and from which civilization has derived the greatest good.

"In civics, besides the requirements for good government and good citizenship, we have discussed, at length, the chief



EASTERN NEW YORK REFORMATORY, NAPANOCH, N. Y. — Officers of the Reformatory





political parties, and the great questions that have divided the people, from the very birth of our nation.

"In the religious work it is impossible to give any definite estimate of the good accomplished. Of course, Mass, every Sunday, and instruction in the Gospel of the day, must needs produce good results. The men get in the habit of attending church on Sunday, and returned men have told me that as long as they kept up the practice on the outside, they were all right, but carelessness in this, soon led to a drifting back into the old ways. At all the Sunday services we have choir and congregational singing; confessions are heard every Saturday; prayer-books, religious articles, and religious literature are distributed, and every opportunity and incentive is given the men, to be faithful to their religion and to God. In the past year, I have found that a great deal of good could be accomplished by private talks with the men in their cells. Intoxicating liquor seems to be a primary cause for the downfall of many of these men, and a pledge taken before going on parole, has helped more than one to make good. Here I would like to thank some of the officers of the institution for their good advice to the men in their care, on this matter. In fact, the spirit of the institution in general, from the warden (who is in a great measure responsible for that spirit), down, through all the officers, seems to be: 'Do what you can for the men.'

"Often times I have been able to aid the men in getting employment, and finally, when they are going on parole, some promise me they will join a society that will keep them in touch with the church, and a letter to the pastor of the parish places them in the environment that, just at that time, is most necessary to them."

Rabbi Isidor Bernstein, the Hebrew Chaplain, writes of his efforts to reconcile prisoners of his faith, with their parents and other relatives, as follows:

"One of my main pursuits is to follow the mission of the Prophet Elijah, viz: to return the hearts of the parents to their children and the hearts of the children to their parents, because, in many instances, the troubles between parents and children arise from misunderstandings. Some of the parents claim that they have done all in their power to bring up their children to be good members of society, but to no avail. In other instances, the

children assert that their parents have not done their duty toward them. For instance, a young man told me that he had stolen jewelry from his mother because he was unable to find work, and his mother refused to consider this a sufficient reason for assisting him financially. In this case and in some others, the parents had given up hope of their sons' reformation, and had served relation with them, and many of the young men had become quite despairing.

"Other similar cases are to be found among brothers or other near relatives. Sometimes a young man has been married and has had trouble with his wife.

"In all instances, after hearing the inmates' side of the case I go to the parents, or other near relatives and do my best to bring about mutual understanding and reconciliation, and in many cases my endeavors are successful."

Concerning his routine work at the reformatory, the Rabbi has this to say:

"I visit the institution and hold services on the second and fourth Sundays of the month and on all Jewish Holy Days; consequently, in the month of September, we had services on five different days.

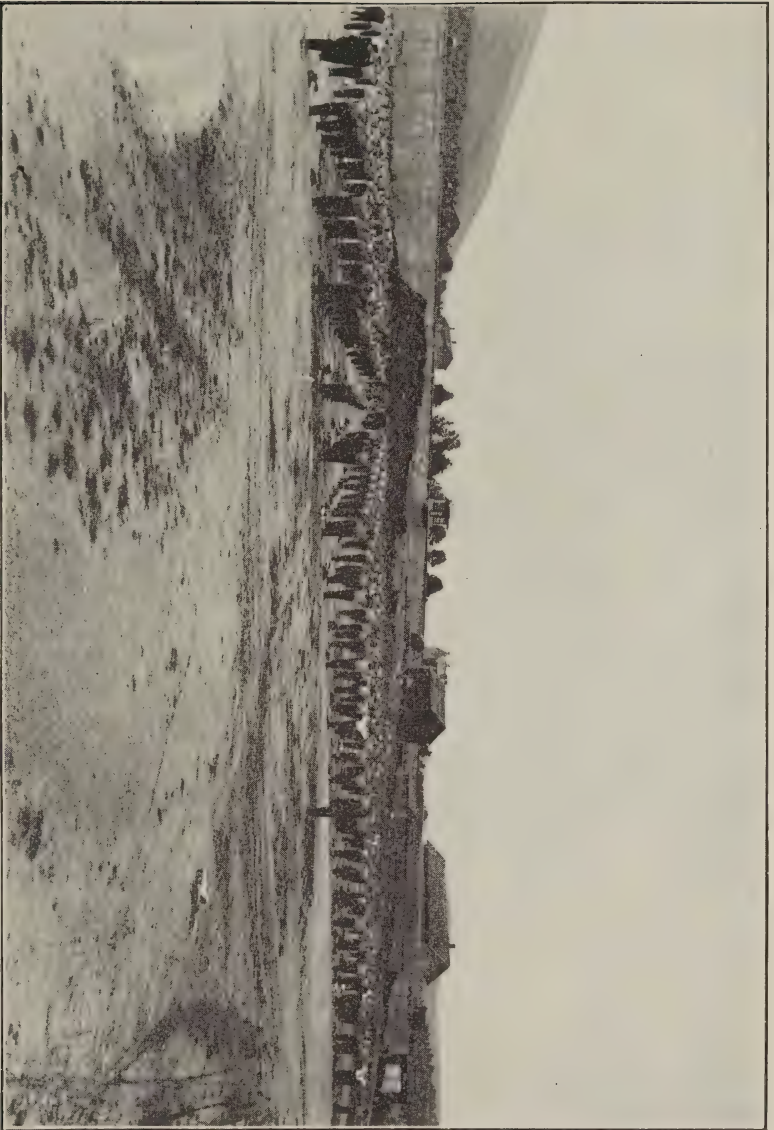
..... "It is unnecessary to say that I use my best endeavors to convince our young men that there is no such thing in the institution as discrimination against any creed or race, and, according to my knowledge, every officer connected with the reformatory is always willing to tell me of any of the young men who are behaving properly, and, consequently, as I explain to the boys, it is their duty to do their best to comply with the rules of the institution and obey their officers in all respects.

"I have been able to obtain for the use of the inmates, some books: prayer-books, books of instruction in Jewish and English, and reading-books. Some of these were furnished by the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, and some by private individuals."

### Medical Department

I quote from Doctor Thayer's annual report to the superintendent, as follows:

Number in hospital, October 1, 1914.....	7
Number admitted during the year.....	131 138



EASTERN NEW YORK REFORMATORY, NAPANOCH, N. Y. — Setting-up Exercises

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Of the patients treated in hospital there were:

Returned to cells.....	106
Transferred to Dannemora state hospital.....	7
Paroled (regular).....	6
Paroled (invalid).....	3
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	4
Died.....	1
Total.....	127

Number in hospital, October 1, 1915..... 11 138

In the out-hospital department there were 10,835 treatments by the physician during the year, being an average of thirty-five a day.

There were thirteen men transferred, during the year, to the Dannemora state hospital for the insane. The diagnoses were as follows:

Dementia Præcox.....	4
Other psychoses.....	9
Total.....	13

There were seventeen victims of the drug habit received at this institution during the fiscal year. The following list shows the comparison with former years.

Received during 1910.....	1
1911.....	11
1912.....	2
1913.....	24
1914.....	21
1915.....	17 76

### Tuberculosis

Number of tubercular inmates, October 1, 1914...	56
Number admitted during year.....	39
Number of cases developed.....	3
Old cases returned.....	3
Died of other causes.....	1
Transferred to the Dannemora state hospital.....	3 105

Of these there were:

Paroled.....	36
Paroled (invalid).....	2
Died of diabetes mellitus.....	1
Cleared.....	14
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	4 57
Number remaining, October 1, 1915.....	48



Those remaining, October 1, 1915, are classified as follows:

Incipient.....	41
Moderately advanced.....	6
Far advanced.....	1
	48

### The Hospital

During the year, rooms formerly occupied as officers' quarters have been added to the hospital. This makes it possible to separate the tuberculous from the other hospital inmates and affords two wards, a dining-room, and a bath-room, which can be devoted exclusively to the treatment of patients suffering from this disease. These wards are light, cheerful, and well ventilated, and in a measure meet the necessary institutional requirements in this respect.

The same care as heretofore, in the management of the tuberculous, is continued. Their dishes and eating utensils are kept separate, and their sputum carefully disinfected and destroyed. One tier of cells in the south wing, is devoted to the housing of men having tuberculosis but not requiring hospital treatment. Non-tuberculous inmates are never assigned to these cells. There have been no epidemic, infectious diseases, during the year. Sanitary conditions have been good, and the general health of the population, excellent.

### Death During the Year

There was but one death during the year, this being from:

Diabetes Mellitus.....	1
------------------------	---

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As in former years, I have had the most loyal service and support from officers and inmates. Doctor Christian and Mr. Deyo have most ably seconded all

my efforts to maintain and improve the high institutional standard of aim and accomplishment. Your board have afforded me encouragement and aid in all my undertakings. I take this opportunity to thank you and all the officers for same.

Respectfully submitted,

P. J. McDONNELL

Superintendent.





NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y.—Filling the Silos.

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## Eastern New York Reformatory Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1915.

<i>Furnishing and Equipping Storehouse</i>		257 33	
<i>Chapter 791 Laws of 1913.</i>			
Expended, fiscal year, 1913-1914....	231 96		
Expended, fiscal year, 1914-1915....	22 35		
Lapsed.....	3 02		
	257 33	257 33	
<i>Purchase of Land "J".....</i>		1,203 45	
Expended, fiscal year, 1912-1913....	688 25		
Expended, fiscal year, 1913-1914....	503 07		
Expended, fiscal year, 1914-1915....	5 00		
Lapsed.....	7 13		
	1,203 45	1,203 45	
<i>Electrical Appliances and Cable "G".....</i>		177 59	
Expended, fiscal year, 1912-1913....	140 50		
Expended, fiscal year, 1913-1914....	18 25		
Expended, fiscal year, 1914-1915....	17 93		
Lapsed.....	91		
	177 59	177 59	
<i>Equipping Chapel.....</i>		3,519 55	
<i>Chapter 521, Laws of 1914.</i>			
Expended, fiscal year, 1913-1914....	207 52		
Expended, fiscal year, 1914-1915....	3,310 73		
Lapsed.....	1 30		
	3,519 55	3,519 55	
<i>Completing Chapel.....</i>		1,500 00	
<i>Chapter 531, Laws of 1914.</i>			
Expended, fiscal year, 1913-1914....	41 12		
Expended, fiscal year, 1914-1915 ..	1,425 78		
Estimate approved.....	1 15		
Balance available.....	31 95		
	1,500 00	1,500 00	

## BOARD OF MANAGERS' REPORT

<i>Completing Lighting System</i> .....		1,000 00
Expended, fiscal year, 1913-1914.....	455 76	
Expended, fiscal year, 1914-1915.....	539 14	
Balance available.....	5 10	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Plumbing Cell Block</i> .....		5,000 00
Expended, fiscal year, 1913-1914.....	0 00	
Expended, fiscal year, 1914-1915.....	421 12	
Estimates approved.....	4,180 63	
Balance available.....	398 25	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,000 00	5,000 00
<i>Construction of Hospital Building "A"</i> .....		20,000 00
Chapter 727, Laws of 1915.....		
Balance available.....	20,000 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20,000 00	20,000 00
<i>Surface Drains and Sewers "B"</i> .....		2,000 00
Chapter 727, Laws of 1915.....		
Expended, fiscal year, 1914-1915.....	218 49	
Estimates approved.....	1,734 02	
Balance available.....	47 49	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,000 00	2,000 00
<i>Extraordinary Repairs and Equipment "C"</i> .....		2,000 00
Expended, fiscal year, 1914-1915.....	1,094 00	
Estimates approved.....	697 14	
Balance available.....	208 86	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,000 00	2,000 00
Balance on hand, October 1, 1914....	153 79	
Received, Comptroller Account,....		
Chapter 792, Laws of 1913.....	8,500 00	
Chapter 529, Laws of 1914.....	109,200 00	
Refund of freight and express.....	1 24	
Expenditures for the month of:		
1914 October.....		9,880 19
November.....		8,578 47
December.....		10,150 39
1915 January.....		10,410 87

# NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY 79

February .....	8,184 79	
March .....	11,098 40	
April .....	10,247 23	
May .....	9,555 97	
June .....	9,080 34	
July .....	10,064 31	
August .....	9,535 61	
September .....	8,133 45	
Cash on hand September 30, 1915.....	2,935 01	
	<u>117,855 03</u>	<u>117,855 03</u>

## Funds Available for Maintenance for the Fiscal Year 1915-1916 October 1, 1915.

* (1) Treasurer's cash balance .....	2,935 01	
* (2) Compt. Acct. Balance, Chapter 529, Laws of 1914 .....	7,800 00	
Compt. Acct. Balance, Chapter, 725, Laws of 1915 .....	117,000 00	
	<u>127,735 01</u>	

## Statement of Prisoners' Deposit Fund September 30, 1915

Cash on hand, October 1, 1914.....	936 22	
Cash received during the year .....	793 66	
Expended during the year .....		1,148 98
Cash balance, September 30, 1915.....		580 90
	<u>1,729 88</u>	<u>1,729 88</u>

## Miscellaneous Receipts

Cash on hand, October 1, 1914.....	0 00	
Cash received during year .....	310 98	
Cash remitted to state treasurer.....		310 98
Cash on hand, September 30, 1915.....		0 00
	<u>310 98</u>	<u>310 98</u>

Notes:—\* (1) \$281.28 of this amount is in the sub-division "Salaries and Wages" and the comptroller's ruling may require it to be returned to the state treasurer.

\* (2) \$3,000.00 of this amount is for "Salaries and Wages" and according to comptroller's ruling may not be available for the fiscal year 1915-1916.

General Financial Statement for the Fiscal  
Year 1914-1915

Cash Account: October 1, 1914

Maintenance.....	153 79
Prisoners' Deposits.....	936 22

Receipts from all sources:

Compt. Acct. Maintenance, Chapter 792, Laws of 1913.....	8,500 00
Compt. Acct. Maintenance, Chapter 529, Laws of 1914.....	109,200 00
Compt. Acct. Special Fund, Chapter 791, Laws of 1913.....	45 28
Compt. Acct. Special Fund, Chapter 521, Laws of 1914.....	3,310 73
Compt. Acct. Special Fund, Chapter 531, Laws of 1914.....	2,386 04
Compt. Acct. Special Fund, Chapter 727, Laws of 1914.....	1,312 49
Refund of express and freight.....	1 24
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	310 98
Prisoners' Deposits.....	793 66

Disbursements:

Maintenance.....	114,920 02
Chapter 791, Laws of 1913, Furnishing and Equipping Storehouse.....	22 35
Chapter 791, Laws of 1913, Purchase of Land	5 00
Chapter 791, Laws of 1913 Electrical Appliances and Cable.....	17 93
Chapter 521, Laws of 1914, Equipping Chapel.....	3,310 73
Chapter 531, Laws of 1914, Chapel "A".....	1,425 78
Chapter 531, Laws of 1914, Lighting System.....	539 14
Chapter 531, Laws of 1914, Plumbing Cell Block.....	421 12
Chapter 727, Laws of 1915, Surface Drains and Sewers.....	218 49
Chapter 727, Laws of 1915, Expense Repairs and Equipment.....	1,094 00
Miscellaneous Receipts to State Treasurer	310 98
Prisoners' Deposits.....	1,148 98

Cash Balance September 30, 1915

Maintenance.....	2,935 01
Prisoners' Deposits.....	580 90

126,950 43 126,950 43



EASTERN NEW YORK REFORMATORY, NAPANOCH, N. Y. — Inmate Baseball Team at Work



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## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

81

The total net cash expenditures for maintenance for the fiscal year, 1914-1915 is \$114,607.80. The daily average attendance is, 446.26.

	Total	Per capita cost	Per capita per diem cost
Officers and Employees....	66,718 72	149 51	.410
Provisions.....	15,696 37	35 17	.096
General Supplies .....	1,208 75	2 71	.007
Farm and Garden.....	1,912 05	4 28	.012
Clothing. . . . .	6,981 72	15 64	.043
Furniture and Furnishings..	747 35	1 67	.005
Transportation of Inmates..	7,329 39	16 42	.045
Fuel and Light.....	7,171 21	16 07	.044
Ordinary Repairs .....	751 83	1 68	.005
Medical Supplies.....	691 15	1 55	.004
Miscellaneous .....	5,649 63	12 66	.035
Industries. ....	0 00	0 00	.000
Lawns. ....	60 61	14	.000
	114,918 78	257 52	.706
Less miscellaneous receipts returned to state treasurer	310 98	70	.002
Total net cost.....	114,607 80	256 82	.704

## STATISTICS OF INMATES

## Eastern New York Reformatory

## Parole Statistics for the year 1914-1915

Total number of men paroled during the year. ....		399
Served well and earned absolute release.....	119	
Delinquents, for whom warrants have not been issued.....	0	
Warrants issued for men who have not been returned. ....	65	
In other prisons.....	20	
Returned for violation of parole.....	26	
Still reporting....	169	399
Served well and earned absolute release.....	119	
Correspondence and good conduct maintained, the period of parole not having expired...	169	
Total .....	288	or 72.2%
Of the total number paroled during the fiscal year:		
There had been paroled once before.....	102	
There had been paroled twice before.....	24	

## BOARD OF MANAGERS' REPORT

There had been paroled three times before	0	
There had been paroled four times before	0	
Total.....	126	
Total number received .....	3,268	
Returned from parole.....	69	3,337
Total number of indefinites discharged	2,960	
Total number of definites discharged..	1	2,961
Prisoners' count September 30, 1915.		376
Total number of prisoners received..		3,268
Sentenced for definites terms.....	1	
Sentenced for indefinites terms.....	3,267	
Indefinites received.....		3,267
Paroled .....	2,557	
Maximum sentence expired.....	303	
Pardons and commutations.....	4	
Escapes.....	3	
Died .....	15	
Transferred to prisons, reformatories, state hospitals, etc.....	78	2,960
		307
Returned from parole....		69
Prisoners' count, September 30, 1915.		376

Table Showing Disposition of Paroles from October 1,  
1906, to September 30, 1915.

Total number of inmates paroled ...		2,557
Deported while on parole.....	4	
Died while on parole.....	17	
Returned and transferred .....	28	
Returned and still at reformatory..	69	
Returned and discharged.....	73	
Admitted to homes.....	2	
Delinquents.....	78	
Warrants .....	498	
In other prisons.....	217	
Absolute releases .....	1,335	
Returned to reformatory on new charge.....	4	
Returned and died at reformatory..	2	
Sentence expired while on parole..	61	
Still reporting.....	169	
Total.....		2,557

## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

83

YEAR	MONTH	Total Attendance	Daily average Attendance
1914	October	14,175	457.258
	November	13,089	436.300
	December	13,977	450.870
1915	January	13,571	437.774
	February	12,687	453.107
	March	14,164	456.903
	April	13,670	455.666
	May	14,625	473.709
	June	13,375	445.833
	July	14,377	463.774
	August	13,275	428.225
	September	11,839	394.633
Total for fiscal year		162,884	446.26

## Comparison With Previous Years.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Total number of inmates.....	478	427	347	431	451	413	286
Average population .....	449	419	374	444	451	439	446
New arrivals.....	349	263	353	342	336	410	286
Paroled.....	354	353	287	314	372	364	399
Returned for violation .....	28	46	54	49	70	51	69
Transfers on account of insanity.....	1	12	9	7	16	7	13
Deaths.....	6	2	2	0	0	3	1

YEAR	MONTH	Number in hospital	Number of men in custody on the first day of the month	Number of men employed on the first day of the month
1914	October	11	463	440
	November	7	445	425
	December	12	421	402
1915	January	11	447	428
	February	7	421	404
	March	7	447	436
	April	9	459	442
	May	12	493	480
	June	11	456	445
	July	9	478	468
	August	10	447	436
	September	9	409	399

Highest population, April 30, 1915.

494

Lowest population, September 30, 1915.

376

## BOARD OF MANAGERS' REPORT

## TERM OF SENTENCES

1½ years.....	1
2 years.....	2
2½ years.....	46
5 years.....	243
7 years.....	14
10 years.....	32
12½ years.....	0
15 years.....	7
20 years.....	9
Total.....	354







364  
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v. 41

Report of the  
State Board  
of Managers  
of Reformatories  
1916



ELMIRA . . . 41st Report  
NAPANOCH . . 16th Report



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS





NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

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JUN 1917

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
New York State Reformatory  
at Elmira  
AND THE  
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Eastern New York Reforma-  
tory at Napanoch



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For the portion of the Fiscal Year Beginning October 1,  
1915 and ending June 30, 1916

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Reformatory  
The Summary Press  
MCMXVII



A statement containing the name and term of office of each member of the board of managers from 1876 to June 30 1916.

Louis D. Pilsbury.....	1876—1880
Sinclair Tousey.....	1876—1880
William C. Wey.....	1876—1897
Rufus King.....	1876—1880
Ariel S. Thurston.....	1876—1880
John I. Nicks.....	1880—1887
David Decker.....	1880—1885
John T. Rathbun.....	1882—1887
Stephen T. Arnot.....	1882—1885
M. H. Arnot.....	1885—1900
Lehman Rosenbaum.....	1885—1897
James B. Rathbone.....	1887—1899
E. W. Mitchell.....	1887—1890
W. H. Peters.....	1887—1899
B. L. Swartwood.....	1891—1895
C. T. Willis.....	1885—1899
John M. Diven.....	1897—1901
Thomas Sturgis.....	1899—1900
Henry G. Danforth.....	1899—1900
Ansley Wilcox.....	1899—1900
Charles H. Beckett.....	1900—1902
Charles F. Howard.....	1900—1907
Justus H. Harris.....	1900—1907
Seymour Dexter.....	1901—1904
Henry Solomon.....	1902—1907
Henry Melville.....	1902—
William N. Eastabrook.....	1904—1911
Frank B. Hoornbeek.....	1906—1913
John F. Herbert.....	1906—1913
Maurice M. Wall.....	1907—
Marvin Olcott.....	1908—
Charles J. Leibmann.....	1908—1911
Henry J. Gaisman.....	1911—
William H. Lovell.....	1911—
William F. Rafferty.....	1914—
William C. Buck.....	1914—

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS

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HENRY MELVILLE, President - - - - - New York

MARVIN OLCOTT, Vice President - - - - - Corning

WILLIAM H. LOVELL, Secretary, and Treasurer  
New York State Reformatory - - - - - Elmira

MAURICE M. WALL - - - - - Buffalo

HENRY J. GAISMAN - - - - - New York

WILLIAM C. BUCK - - - - - Waverly

WILLIAM F. RAFFERTY - - - - - Kingston

OFFICIAL STAFF  
New York State Reformatory

---

Administrative

PATRICK J. McDONNELL  
*Superintendent*  
FRANK L. CHRISTIAN, M. D.  
*Assistant Superintendent*  
FRED C. ALLEN  
*Private Secretary*

Clerical

IVAN T. SMITH  
*Chief Clerk*  
THOMAS F. MURPHY  
*Steward*

Medical

JOHN R. HARDING, M. D.  
*Senior Physician*  
LEWIS C. DAY, M. D.  
*Assistant Physician*

Chaplains

REV. WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, M. A.  
*Protestant Chaplain*  
REV. AUGUSTINE F. TEMMERMAN  
*Catholic Chaplain*  
RABBI JACOB MARCUS  
*Jewish Chaplain*

Educational

ABRAM DEYO  
*Director, School of Letters*

Technical

EDWARD E. CLARK  
*Director, School of Trades*

Military

VINCENT M. MASTEN  
*Instructor*

Disciplinary

JAMES H. GUNDERMAN  
*Disciplinary Officer*

Engineering

GORDON A. SHEPHARDSON  
*Chief Engineer*

OFFICIAL STAFF  
Eastern New York Reformatory

---

Administrative

PATRICK J. McDONNELL  
*Superintendent*

GEORGE DEYO  
*Assistant Superintendent*

Clerical

DEVERE E. SMITH  
*Chief Clerk*

Medical

WALTER N. THAYER, JR. M. D.  
*Physician*

Chaplains

REV. C. MORTON SCIPLE  
*Protestant Chaplain*

REV. THOS. B. DOUGHERTY  
*Catholic Chaplain*

RABBI M. FRIEDLANDER  
*Jewish Chaplain*

Educational

JOHN B. BRUNSON  
*Director, School of Letters*

Disciplinary

JOHN L. HOFFMAN  
*Captain of the Guard*

Construction

LOUIS B. TENNEY  
*Supervisor of Construction*

Engineering

HENRY W. JUSTUS  
*Chief Engineer*



# REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF REFORMATORIES □ □ □ □ 1915—1916

=====

*To the Honorable the Legislature:*

The state board of managers of reformatories, in compliance with the recently amended law changing the fiscal year, make the following report of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, and the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch, for the period from October 1st, 1915, to June 30th, 1916, the same being the forty-first year of the former, and the sixteenth year of the latter, since its organization, and its tenth under the management of this board.

It must be borne in mind, in comparing the following statistics with those in previous reports, that this report covers but *nine months*, instead of the usual period of twelve months.

## Movements of Population.

### Elmira.

POPULATION on September 30, 1915..... 1279

#### ARRIVALS

New State indefinites.....	644	
New United States prisoners.....	6	
Returned for violation of parole.....	93	
Returned from Dannemora state hospital....	6	
Returned voluntarily for hospital treatment..	1	
Returned under new number.....	2	
Returned from Napanoch.....	2	
Returned from "out on writ".....	6	760



## DEPARTURES

Regular first paroles to employment already secured .....	698	
Regular first paroles to seek employment....	50	
Special Dannemora state hospital paroles....	6	
Invalid paroles.....	5	
Paroles into custody.....	20	
Special paroles.....	1	
Total Paroled.....	780	780
Transferred to Napanoch reformatory.....	239	
Transferred to Dannemora state hospital ...	10	
Total Transferred.....	249	249
Indefinites discharged, expiration of maximum	6	
United States prisoner discharged, expiration of minimum, in custody.....	1	
United States prisoners discharged, expiration of minimum.....	4	
Released on "writ".....	7	
Deaths.....	3	
Pardons.....	1	22
Total discharged, released, etc.....		1051
POPULATION ON JUNE 30th, 1916.....		988
AVERAGE POPULATION PER MONTH...		1145
GREATEST NUMBER OF INMATES IN CUSTODY AT ANY ONE TIME DURING THE PERIOD .....		1311
LEAST NUMBER OF INMATES IN CUSTODY AT ANY ONE TIME DURING THE PERIOD.....		968

## NAPANOCH.

POPULATION, October 1, 1915.....		376
Received from New York State Reformatory	239	
Returned for violation of parole.....	53	292
Total.....		668

## DEPARTURES

Paroles to employment already secured .....	283	
Paroles to seek employment.....	7	
Paroles of returned men with special conditions	4	
Paroles, invalid.....	3	
Total Paroled.....	297	
Discharged on expiration of sentence....	25	
Transferred to Dannemora state hospital....	5	
Transferred to Elmira.....	2	
Transferred to Auburn Prison.....	10	
Out on writ. ....	1	43
Total.....		340
POPULATION, JUNE 30, 1916.....		328

Of those regularly paroled, nine were paroled in custody.

Of those returned for violation of parole, there were paroled: Once, 18; twice, 28; three times, six; four times, 1; total, 23

## Distribution of returned men:

At the reformatory.....	46
Transferred to Dannemora state hospital....	1
Transferred to Auburn prison.....	1
Discharged, expiration of sentence.....	2
Re-paroled .....	3
Total.....	53

All original commitments are made to Elmira. Napanooh is under the same superintendent and board of managers. The law provides for transfer of officers and prisoners both ways, from one institution to the other, which allows classification beneficial to both.

### Commitments of State Prisoners by Counties.

COUNTIES	1915	1916	COUNTIES	1915	1916
Albany.....	20	18	Niagara.....	9	2
Alleghany.....	0	3	Oneida.....	32	23
Bronx.....	73	30	Onondaga.....	39	37
Broome.....	12	6	Ontario.....	10	8
Cattaraugus.....	0	5	Orange.....	16	0
Cayuga.....	8	6	Orleans.....	0	3
Chautauqua.....	8	5	Oswego.....	6	9
Chemung.....	4	8	Otsego.....	6	1
Chenango.....	4	1	Putnam.....	1	0
Clinton.....	7	4	Queens.....	46	13
Columbia.....	4	4	Rensselaer.....	2	0
Cortland.....	3	1	Richmond.....	6	5
Delaware.....	0	2	Rockland.....	3	2
Dutchess.....	15	4	St. Lawrence.....	6	12
Erie.....	57	40	Schenectady.....	5	5
Essex.....	3	3	Saratoga.....	4	3
Franklin.....	5	1	Schoharie.....	1	2
Fulton.....	3	3	Schuyler.....	1	0
Genesee.....	7	3	Seneca.....	2	5
Greene.....	5	1	Steuben.....	7	10
Hamilton.....	0	0	Suffolk.....	3	9
Herkimer.....	9	4	Sullivan.....	2	2
Jefferson.....	6	9	Tioga.....	1	1
Kings.....	199	79	Tompkins.....	0	3
Lewis.....	1	3	Ulster.....	2	4
Livingston.....	4	1	Warren.....	0	0
Madison.....	2	3	Washington.....	4	1
Montgomery.....	2	6	Wayne.....	2	0
Monroe.....	33	17	Westchester.....	29	5
Nassau.....	10	2	Wyoming.....	1	0
New York.....	476	208	Yates.....	0	1
			Total.....	1226	646

### Commitments of United States Prisoners by Districts.

	1915	1916
Eastern District of New York.....	1	0
Northern District of New York.....	0	0
Southern District of New York.....	1	3
Western District of New York.....	1	3
Total.....	3	6

### Comparison of Elmira Population in Various Years.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Total number of inmates.. . . . .	2627	2643	2676	2584	2039
Average population..... . . . .	1383	1382	1333	1338	1145
New State indefinites..... . . . .	1231	1190	1242	1226	646
Paroled..... . . . .	929	949	981	966	780
Returned for violation of parole..	95	117	117	111	93
Transferred, account of insanity..	32	17	14	8	10
Other transfers..... . . . .	345	356	426	287	239
Deaths. . . . .	6	6	4	6	3
United States prisoners received..	8	9	5	3	6

### Comparison of Napanoch Population in Various Years.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Total number of inmates..... . . . .	828	857	880	818	668
Average population..... . . . .	444	451	439	446	382
New arrivals..... . . . .	342	337	410	286	239
Paroled..... . . . .	314	372	364	399	297
Returned for violation..... . . . .	49	70	51	69	53
Transfers on account of insanity..	7	16	7	13	5
Deaths..... . . . .	0	0	3	1	0
Returned from Dannemora state hospital..... . . . .	6	0	6	0	0

All these figures given for 1915, cover a period of twelve months. Those for 1916, only nine months.

### Crimes Committed by those Received at Elmira During Fiscal Year.

Abduction..... . . . .	2
Attempted abduction..... . . . .	1
Abandonment..... . . . .	2
Assault, 1st..... . . . .	5
Assault, 2nd..... . . . .	68
Attempted assault, 2nd..... . . . .	4
Arson, 1st..... . . . .	1
Arson, 2nd..... . . . .	1
Arson, 3rd..... . . . .	6
Attempted arson, 3rd..... . . . .	3
Burglary, 1st..... . . . .	1
Burglary, 1st and grand larceny 1st.....	1
Burglary, 2nd..... . . . .	6
Burglary, 2nd and petit larceny.....	2
Burglary, 3rd..... . . . .	151

Burglary, 3rd, petit larceny, and receiving stolen property.....	11
Burglary, 3rd, and petit larceny.....	41
Burglary, 3rd, and grand larceny, 1st.....	1
Burglary, 3rd, and grand larceny, 2nd.....	14
Burglary, 3rd, grand larceny, 2nd, and receiving stolen property.....	2
Attempted burglary, 3rd.....	13
Bigamy.....	2
Bringing stolen property in state.....	2
Carrying concealed weapons.....	8
Compelling prostitution of women, violation Sec. 2460 P. L.....	3
Attempted prostitution of women.....	2
Destroying railroad property.....	1
Extortion.....	1
Forgery, 2nd.....	23
Forgery, 2nd and grand larceny, 2nd.....	2
Forgery, 2nd and petit larceny.....	1
Forgery, 3rd.....	4
Attempted forgery, 1st.....	1
Grand larceny, 1st.....	17
Grand larceny, 1st, and receiving stolen property.....	1
Grand larceny, 1st, and assault, 2nd.....	1
Grand larceny, 2nd.....	93
Grand larceny, 2nd, and receiving stolen property.....	3
Attempted grand larceny, 1st.....	1
Attempted grand larceny, 2nd.....	25
Incest.....	1
Manslaughter, 1st.....	8
Manslaughter, 2nd.....	1
Perjury, 2nd.....	1
Petit larceny, 2nd offence.....	5
Rape, 1st.....	4
Rape, 2nd.....	10
Rape, 2nd and abduction.....	2
Attempted rape, 2nd, and assault, 2nd.....	1
Receiving stolen property.....	29
Riot.....	4
Robbery, 1st.....	16
Robbery, 1st and grand larceny, 1st.....	1
Robbery, 2nd.....	5
Robbery, 3rd.....	11
Attempted robbery, 1st.....	3
Attempted robbery, 2nd.....	2
Attempted robbery, 3rd.....	4
Seduction.....	1
Sodomy.....	10
Total.....	646

Period of Possible Detention of those  
in Foregoing List.

12 .....	2 years
41 .....	2½ "
428 .....	5 "
8 .....	7 "
5 .....	7½ "
94 .....	10 "
12 .....	15 "
44 .....	20 "
1 .....	25 "
1 .....	40 "
646.....	Total

Table Showing Previous Confinement in  
Institutions of Prisoners Received at Elmira  
During the Period.

	New Men	Returned Men	Totals
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	1	1	2
Albany County Penitentiary.....	6	2	8
Berkshire Industrial School.....	1		1
Buffalo Truant School .....	1		1
Brace Memorial Farm, Val Hollow, N. Y....	1		1
Brooklyn Training School.....	3		3
Brooklyn Truant School .....	2		2
Catholic Protectory.....	32	4	36
Erie County Penitentiary.....	14	6	20
Father Baker's, Buffalo, New York.....	7	2	9
Father Drumgold's, New York City.....		1	1
Gerry Society.....	2		2
Glen Mills Institution.....	1		1
Hawthorne School, Hawthorne, N. Y. ....	3		3
Hebrew Protectory.....	1		1
Hebrew Orphan Asylum.....	1		1
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Pleasantville, N. Y.....	1		1
Hart's Island. ....	36	9	45
House of Refuge.....	13	3	16
Hudson County Penitentiary.....	2		2
Jails. ....	40	4	44
Jamaica Truant School, L. I. ....	1		1
Jefferson, Indiana, Truant School.....	1		1
Monroe County Penitentiary.....	4	1	5
Mare Island Navy Yard, U. S. N.....	1		1
Meriden Reform School, Conn.....	1		1
New York County Penitentiary.....	13	2	15



New York Juvenile Asylum.....	4	3	7
New Jersey State Home.....		1	1
New Jersey State Reformatory.....	1	1	2
New York Parental School.....	2		2
New York State Industrial and Agricultural School.....	18	9	27
New York Truant School.....	1		1
New York State Reformatory.....	2		2
Onondaga County Penitentiary.....	11		11
Ohio State Reformatory.....	1		1
Penn. State Penitentiary, Phila.....	2		2
St. Vincent's Home.....	1	1	2
St. Vincent's Industrial School.....	8	2	10
St. Philip's Home.....	1		1
Stillwater Penitentiary, Minnesota.....	1		1
Springfield Orphan Asylum.....	1		1
Union Training School, Mass.....	1		1
Utica Industrial School.....		1	1
Workhouse.....	20	3	23
Totals.....	264	56	320

No previous institutional history so far as ascertained.....	382	37	419
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### Use of Drugs and Alcohol by State Indefinites Received at Elmira.

	Number
Cocaine.....	1
Heroine.....	15
Morphine.....	4
Cocaine and heroine.....	2
Heroine and morphine.....	2
Cocaine, morphine and heroine.....	3
Heroine, morphine, cocaine and opium.....	2
Cocaine, heroine and opium.....	1
Non-users.....	616
Total.....	646

Practically all had been users of alcohol. As nearly as could be ascertained, the degree of indulgence was :

Temperate.....	203
Intemperate.....	443
Total.....	646

All of the United States prisoners had used alcohol intemperately.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE REFORMATORY  
BURDETTE SPENCER, Turnkey, Forty Years in the Service

PATRICK J. McLAUGHLIN, Turnkey, Forty Years in the Service





SUPERINTENDENT INTERVIEWING SPECIAL TRAINING CLASS

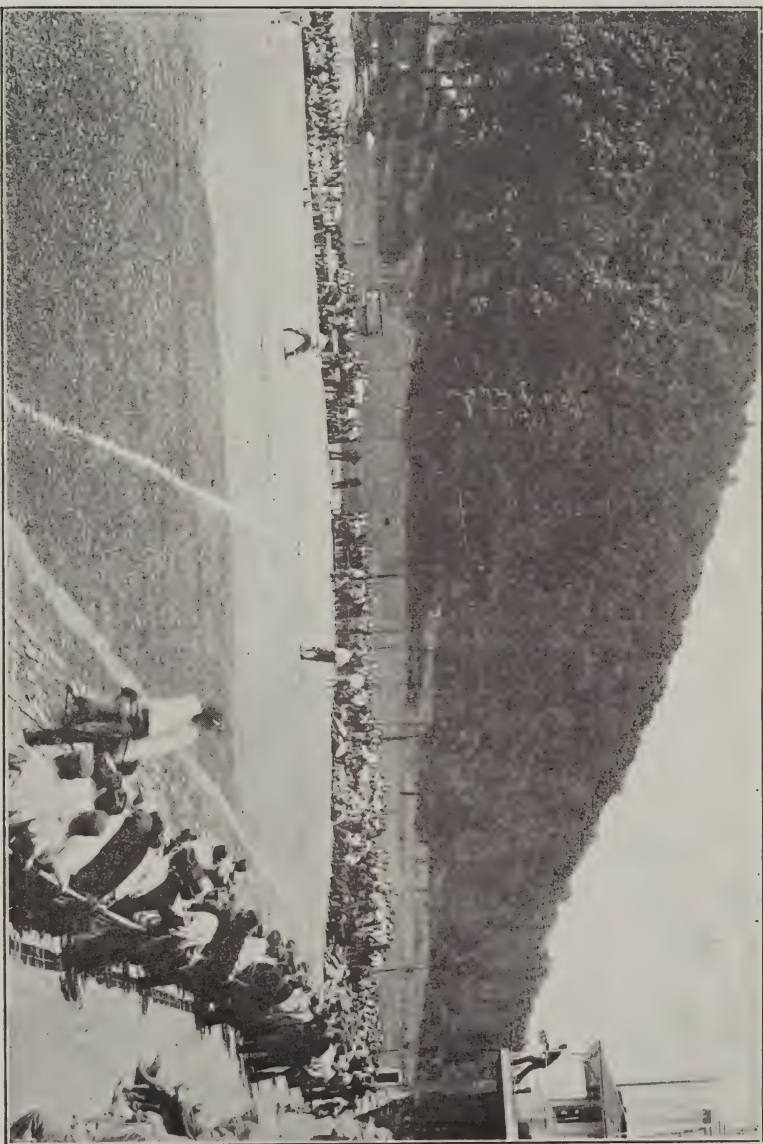




PHYSICAL CULTURE—FIELD SPORTS—INMATES' BASEBALL LEAGUE

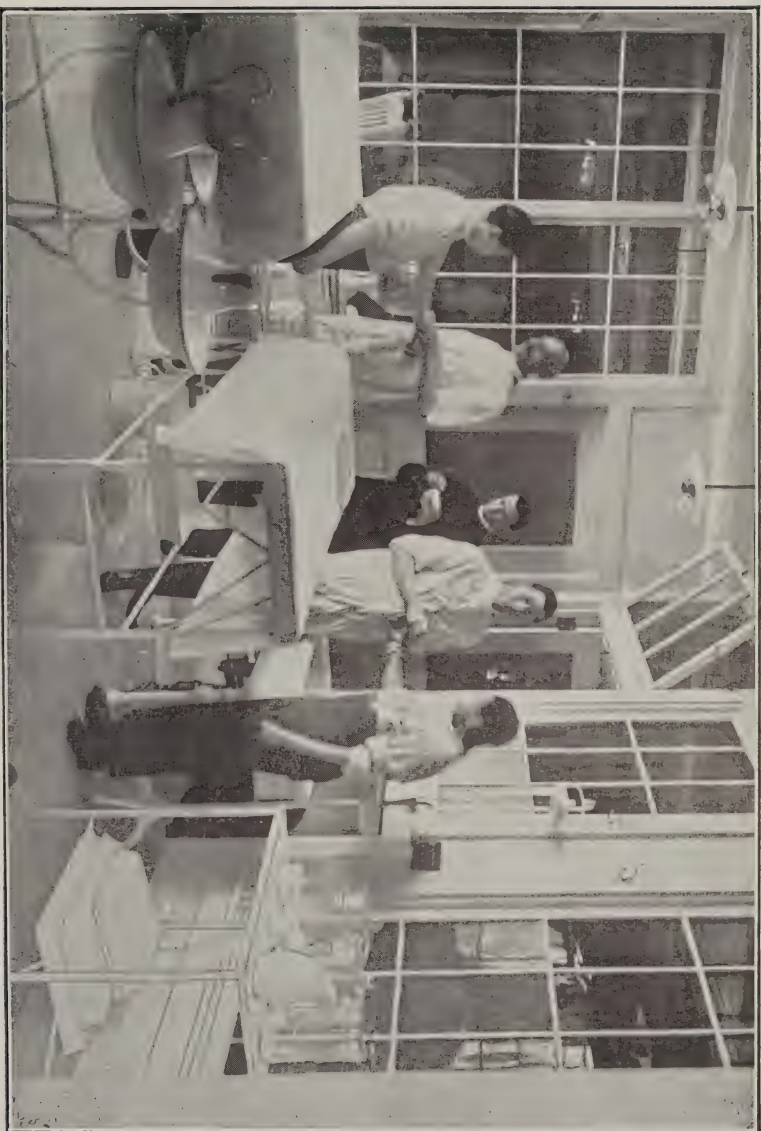






PHYSICAL CULTURE—FIELD SPORTS—INMATES' BASEBALL GAME ON RECREATION PARK AT THE INSTITUTION





THE SCHICK-TEST FOR TUBERCULOSIS—SURGICAL.

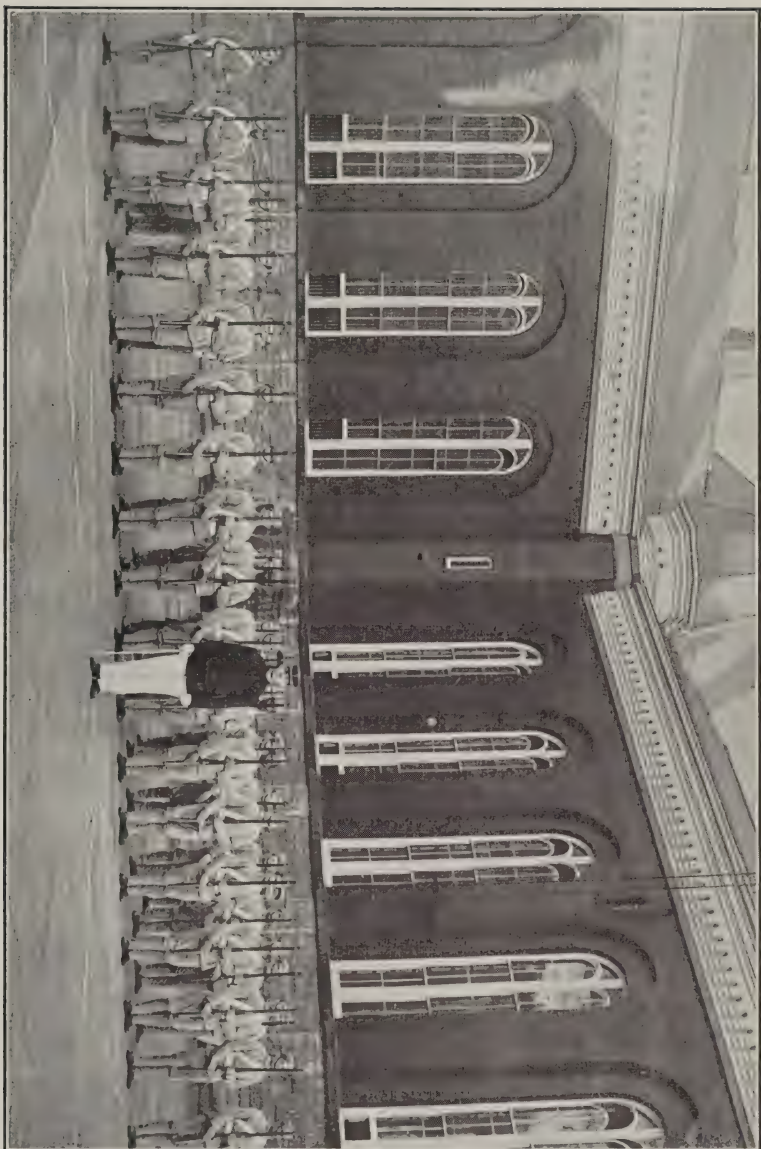




LOWERING THE COLORS AT DRESS PARADE

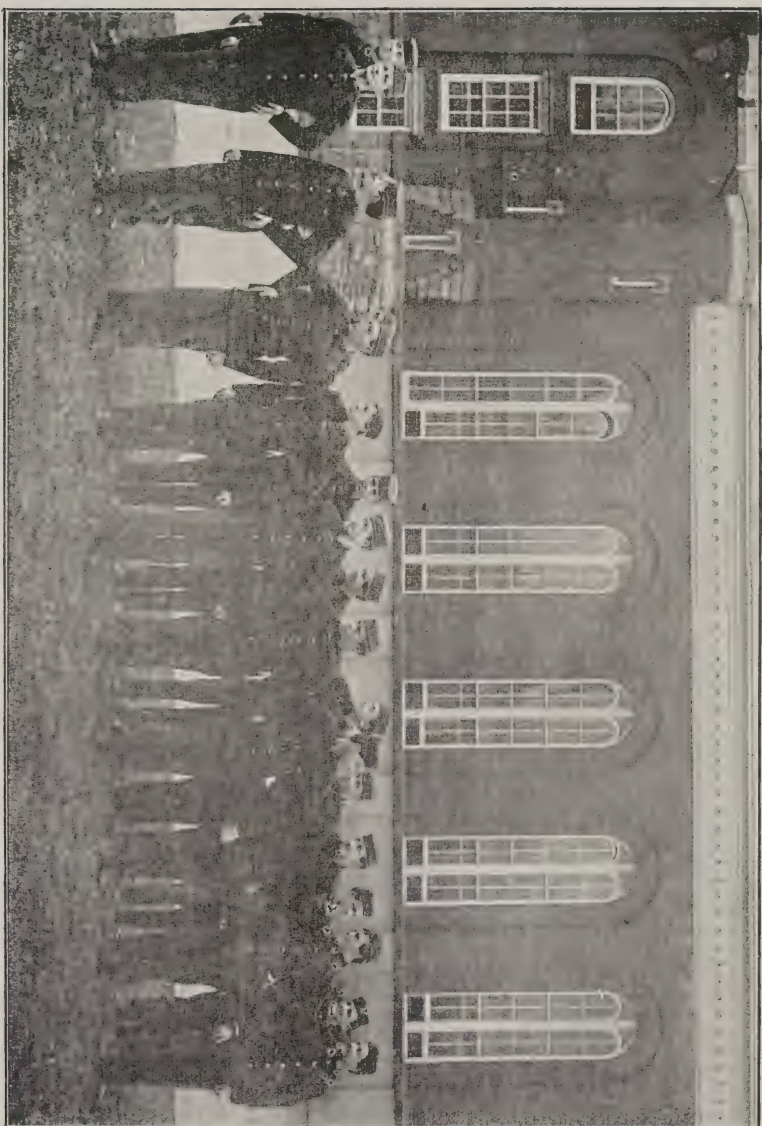






GRADUATED SQUAD





THE AWKWARD SQUAD



### Age and Length of Detention at Elmira.

Average age on admission.....	21.09 years
Average period of detention of those paroled for the first time.....	1 year, 2 months, 9 days
Paroled in minimum time under our rules.....	198 or 27%
Minimum period of detention at time of first parole.....	1 year, 17 days
Maximum period of detention at time of first parole.....	2 years, 11 months, 20 days

The grade count on June 30, 1916, was:

First grade.....	456
Second grade.....	522
Third grade.....	10
	<hr/>
	988

The men who, during the year, reached the first grade, gained their promotion as follows:—

After only six months.....	362
After seven months.....	147
After eight months.....	61
After nine months.....	30
After from ten to twelve months.....	34
After twelve months.....	25
Total.....	<hr/>
	659

During the period there were seventeen reductions from the first to the second grade, and seventy-six from the second to the third.

### Effect of Industrial Conditions on Institutional Population.

We have commented in several previous reports on the great variation in the number of commitments in different years, and have pointed out that they correspond to changing industrial conditions.

While all correctional institutions are affected we are peculiarly susceptible, due to the fact that the class of men naturally sent here, owing to their youth, lack of intelligence and training, and moral and physical weaknesses, rank low as laborers. They are



an intermediate class between those with such merit that they are always employed, and those with so little merit that they are unemployable. In ordinary times they find it difficult to compete with their more favored fellows, and there is no great demand for them unless times are exceptionally good.

When hard times come they are the first to lose their jobs, and naturally drift into crime.

A few figures will illustrate this.

Prior to 1903, times were good and in that year there were only 722 commitments to Elmira. Then came a panic, and in 1905, the number increased *forty-seven per cent.*, to 1067.

In the year 1907 the number was 1093. Then, following depression, in a single year there was an increase of *more than thirty-three per cent.*, to 1466.

As business revived the number went down again. In 1913, it was only 1190.

Just now, owing to the European war, there is a business boom, and a demand for labor, such as the country never experienced before, and probably never will again. We noticed the effect of it at once, and it has increased as time went on.

Not only do the same kind of causes operate that have existed before, but another very important one. —Not only has foreign immigration ceased, but a large class of young men from which, in ordinary times, we receive many recruits, have left the country.

Commitments are running very low now. For which the State is to be congratulated. No one knows when the war will end, but end it must before long, and perhaps suddenly. Then there will be a period of readjustment, and in the opinion of many, an industrial crisis. We will probably go as far into the depths as we have ascended to the heights.

Whatever else happens, it is as certain as anything in the future can be, that there will be a flood of immigration, not all of a desirable character. There will be many out of employment. Wages will go down, and some will steal to keep up the style of expenditure to which they are now accustomed.

As already noted, the commitments in 1908 were *more than double* what they were in 1903. We venture the prediction that in each of two or three years immediately after the war ends, they will be *more than double* what they are at present, and probably the population of the reformatories will be greater than ever before.

So far as possible, provision should be made in advance for this contingency. \*

### Eastern New York Reformatory.

When this board took over from the prison department, the institution at Napanoch, so little of it was completed that it was barely habitable, and capable of operation only in a very simple manner.

From year to year since then the development of the plant has gone on, entirely by inmate labor. Though as a class averaging low in intelligence, and unskilled in the mechanical arts, except for the training in our trades school, these young men not only have done much, but have done it well. It may be interesting to consider it as a whole.

#### General Summary of Construction Work at Eastern New York Reformatory, Napanoch, Since Board of Managers Took Charge of Institution.

Institutional Yard Wall	This work included the construction of a concrete wall, approximately 2800 feet long, 22 feet in height above the grade, and from 8 to 16 feet below grade accord-
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ing to the nature of the ground upon which it stands. It is three feet in thickness at its pilasters with panels 2 feet 6 inches in thickness and is blocked off to give the appearance of cut stone. This wall is surmounted by a wide concrete coping which affords ample accommodation for the patrolling officer. In connection with the construction of the yard wall, there were built look-out turrets at each corner, together with intermediate turrets. These are of reinforced concrete construction throughout; and all of this work was done by inmate labor.

#### Reservoir Dam

The institutional reservoir is located in a narrow part of the ravine on the side of the Showangunk mountains at the rear of the institution, and has a capacity of approximately 3,500,000 gallons. The surface of the reservoir is about 215 feet above the grade of the institutional yard, giving over ninety pounds pressure throughout the various buildings and also affording excellent fire service. The reinforced concrete dam of the reservoir is 125 feet in length, 40 feet in height, and 26 feet thick at its base, tapering to nine feet in thickness at the top, excepting at the spillway, which is four feet in thickness. This work required a large amount of excavation and blasting to secure a firm footing and anchorage at the ends of the dam, which, in addition to the building of all forms, and labor of mixing and placing of the concrete, was all done by inmate labor.

#### Water System

This includes the digging of approximately 30,000 lineal feet of trench together with the laying of the 8 in. cast iron water main, from the reservoir, to and throughout the institutional grounds, and the installation of service

hydrants throughout the yard, all of which was done by inmate labor.

Power House

This includes the construction of a brick and steel building together with a brick smoke stack, circular in form, 15 feet in diameter, by 100 feet in height; also coal bunkers of approximately 600 tons capacity. The equipment of this power house includes four, 150 h. p. boilers, which are connected with steam pumps and main steam lines to the various buildings. In the dynamo room are located the transformers and main switch boards. All of this work has been done by the inmates.

Corridors and Conduits

A system of reinforced concrete conduits, connecting the various buildings of the institution, have been built, in which are installed the main supply steam lines and also the main electric feeders from the power house to the various institutional buildings. These corridors or conduits, are approximately 8 ft. wide by 8 ft. high in cross section, and are constructed entirely of reinforced concrete side walls, floors and roof, the roof being covered with a composition tar and gravel covering. All of the work connected with the construction of these conduits, including the installation of all steam pipes and electrical equipment, was done by the inmates.

Laundry and  
Bath House

This building is 220 feet long by 65 feet wide, and 2 stories in height, above the basement. It has concrete foundation, brick walls, steel frame, concrete and granolithic floors, a reinforced cinder concrete roof, covered with slate, and is entirely a modern, fireproof building. On the first floor are

located the laundry, bath room and clothing room; one-half of the second floor contains the shops for the tailor and shoe departments, and the remainder is devoted to school rooms. The bath room is modern and up-to-date in every respect, containing seventy-five rain-bath stalls, finished in Cherokee marble, each fitted with an overhead nickel shower which is connected to a tank centrally located, where the water is brought to the proper temperature, before entering the showers. Not only the construction work of this building, but the entire work connected with the installation of all the plumbing work, and fixtures, the setting of the marble slab work, and the steam fitting and electrical work, was done by the inmates, who also installed the equipment of the laundry, which includes two washing machines, two extractors, one large mangle and a steam heated drier. Also, during the winter months, prior to the commencing of the above building, the inmates' stone-cutting class, cut all of the granite stone trimmings, including water table, window sills and lintels, and all coping stones, required for this building.

**New Domestic Building** This includes the construction of a new kitchen, 40 feet by 60 feet, a bakery and a cold storage room, 55 feet by 95 feet, together with two extension wings to present mess hall, 50 feet by 50 feet in dimensions. These buildings are constructed with brick walls, steel frames and reinforced concrete floors. The work on these buildings, including all plumbing, steam piping, electrical work, painting, etc., was done by inmate labor, as was also the installation of all the equipment, including the two ovens in the bakery, and the apparatus, including machinery, etc., required for the operation of the cold storage plant.



Installation of Machinery, etc., in Trades School Building	The trades school building is 200 feet by 50 feet, and three stories in height. The wood working department, machine shop and blacksmith shop are thoroughly equipped with modern machinery and other apparatus, all of which has been installed by the inmates. The steam heating system and the plumbing system in this building were also installed by the inmates.
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New Chapel	This room, which was previously planned when the main building was constructed, but was never completed, is located on the upper floor and is 88 ft. by 88 ft. by 35 ft. in height. The work of completing this room included the installation of a new sloping main floor, a new gallery, supported on cast iron columns and steel girders, a lecture platform, and a metal ceiling, together with the installation of heating, lighting and ventilating systems, the plastering of all walls, and the manufacture in the cabinet shop, of all the white oak finish, including the system of panel work at front of gallery and lecture platform. All of the labor involved in the different trades in connection with the above work was wholly performed by inmate labor. In connection with this work is also included the present steel and brick arch floors to provide for the installation of the new circular steel stairways which afford an approach to the chapel on each side of the main building. These stairways comprise five flights on the north side and four flights on the south side and are constructed entirely of steel stringers, balusters and rails, and cast iron treads, risers and newel posts. With the exception of the cast iron work, all of the labor performed on the steel work,
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including the shop work and the erection of these stairs in the building was done by the inmates. Also the necessary machinery and other apparatus used in connection with the manufacture of these stairs in the shops were made by the inmates. Likewise included in the work of completing the chapel in the main building, additional work has been done on the floors below the chapel, which includes the rearrangement of certain offices, etc., on the second floor together with the installation of new glass partitions between the second floor guard room and the north and south cell blocks. On the first floor there have been constructed new offices, including a library, office of principal keeper, barber shop, etc., the partitions of which are composed of glass, sash, etc., and all of this work of making the sash in the shop, and the installation of same has been done by inmate labor. The steel stacks for the reception of the books in the library were made by the inmates in the machine shop, as were the steel guards for the windows and doors throughout the institution.

#### Wall Lights

This lighting system which is located on the enclosure wall, consists of a circuit of lights placed about fifty-five feet apart on both the inside and outside of the wall. The installation of this system including the placing of the conduits, putting in of all cables and wires and the installation of the fixtures was accomplished by the inmates.

#### New Sewage Disposal System

This work includes the construction of a new filter bed, 300 feet square, reinforced concrete settling tank, a reinforced concrete syphon chamber and the laying of approximately two miles

of sanitary sewers with the necessary brick manholes etc. throughout the institutional yard. Included in this work was the labor of installing the necessary piping, etc., connected with the four, six-inch automatic syphons, located in the syphon chamber; all of this work being done by the inmates.

Surface Drains and  
Sewers

This includes the laying of approximately two miles of terra cotta pipe throughout the institutional yard for surface drains, together with the construction of the numerous manholes and catch basins. This work was accomplished by the inmates.

Plumbing in Cell Blocks

This work includes the installation in each individual cell, of a solid porcelain watercloset and cast iron enameled lavatory. Each closet is flushed by an automatic flushing valve located at the rear of wall and operated by pushing a porcelain button on inside of cell wall. All of these fixtures have been installed, together with the installation of the piping system connected thereto, by the inmates of the institution.

Grading and Road  
Construction

In addition to the construction work done on the various institutional buildings here, mention may be made of the work of grading the lawns, etc., in front of the institution, together with that portion inside the enclosure wall which included the removal of a bank twenty feet high, from the north part of the yard to the south part of the yard. South and east of the institution outside of the enclosure wall, there have been constructed approximately one and one-half miles of good stone road.

### Conclusion

In conclusion: It should be understood that in no case has there been any civilian mechanics employed, but all of the work has been performed by the inmates trained in one trades school, under the direction of the regular force of officers and instructors at the institution.

All of the foregoing has been completed.

In addition there is the

### NEW HOSPITAL BUILDING

This building, which is now under construction, will consist of a main building, 155 feet long by 33 feet wide, rising three stories in height, connected in the rear, at right angles, with another building 77 feet by 33 feet, and two stories in height.

Nothing but inmate labor will be used in connection with it.

### General System of Discipline.

The superintendent's report mentions such modification and developments in the system of education and discipline as have taken place during the past year. The fundamental principles remain the same.

Visitors come from all over the world to study them, and the amount of praise received is gratifying.

During the past year, however, criticisms have been made by a few individuals, and we have been told that "modern penology" requires that we make, among others, the following changes:—

- (a) Allow the indiscriminate reading of daily newspapers.
- (b) Allow indiscriminate and unlimited correspondence.

(Some go so far as to say this should be uncensored.)

- (c) Allow unlimited conversation while locked in cells.
- (d) Furnish everyone with tobacco.

(e) Allow prisoners to receive gifts from outside, and those who have money, to buy tobacco, special food, clothes, etc.

(f) Segregate those returned for violation of parole, and require them, by virtue alone of such return, to remain for an additional period, longer than that required to make a parole in the first instance.

(g) Allow the prisoners to choose some of their own number to take the discipline out of the officers' hands. "Self Government" is the term.

As we have no present intention of doing any of these things; and believe that those making such suggestions do not fully understand the reasons for existing rules, it may be proper to make the following explanations.

(a) We do not think the indiscriminate reading of daily newspapers should be allowed. They cannot be read unless in some way they are provided. For the state to furnish them for 1527 men, which was our average population during the year, would be very expensive, especially as they are ephemeral things, differing from a weekly magazine, which can be used for a considerable time. If allowed, but not furnished by the state, the exceptional man with money would have an advantage over the great majority. This would violate what has been a fundamental principle of the reformatory system, at all times during the forty years of its existence, i. e., *that there shall be no special privilege; that no inmate shall have anything not possible for every other inmate; that the man without money, family or friends shall have an equal chance with the rich and influential.*

There is another and a stronger reason. The young men who come to us have, immediately prior to coming, had their minds almost exclusively filled with crime, and what goes with it. If they are to make an attempt to reform, a good way to begin is to get

their thoughts into an entirely different channel. As regards crime, to "cut it out" and "forget it".

Unfortunately, crime forms a large part of the subject matter of every daily paper.

In order that our inmates may escape this and get every thing else, we cause the posting every day, where all can see, of detailed bulletins of all the news not relating to crime, and put in the hands of every inmate once a week the institutional eight-page paper where all such news, from imperial policies to batting averages, is carefully summarized. Our teachers also make a specialty of lectures, and discussion of current events. This has worked well for many years.

(b) We do not believe in allowing indiscriminate or unlimited correspondence.

In any matter of business like the obtaining of employment, inmates can write and receive letters without restriction as to number.

As regards other correspondence, we have found it desirable, except in very special cases, to have it confined to relatives.

The stock excuse for being there, offered almost universally, is "bad company". As a preparation for new associates we believe in cutting loose from the old in every way possible.

(c) It has always been a rule, strictly enforced, in both institutions, that silence shall be observed in the cells after about six o'clock p. m. A visitor from a philanthropic society has recently argued that this is "unreasonable" and that "conversation" should be allowed. We do not think that more than a small number, even of the prisoners, would agree with him. There is but one man to a cell. Any "conversation" would have to be by shouting back and forth," and



would take something like this form: One would yell, "Hey Johnnie!" and a dozen would cry, "Oh, shut up!"

Some, after a hard day's work, wish to retire early; some wish to read books from the library, and may have lessons to learn for the school of letters on the following day. All these prefer quiet and are prepared to raise bedlam to get it.

We relieve them of the necessity.

(d) We have been frequently told that we should allow tobacco, that "everybody's doing it." We have never done so.

Practically all we receive have used tobacco, and also beer, and chewing gum. They would undoubtedly like to keep right on doing so. We do not think that there is any good reason why the state of New York should provide such luxuries, especially as forty years' experience has shown that everyone gets along without them with no injury to health and, after the first few days, with very slight impairment of happiness. Quite the opposite in some cases.

But it is urged, if the state cannot afford to give them cigarettes, let them buy them for themselves, or allow their friends to send them in. This comes under the general head of special privilege, which has already been discussed.

Independently of our personal opinions, we are bound by Section 489 of the Penal Law of the State, which reads as follows:

*"Furnishing minors in reformatories with tobacco prohibited.*—A person or officer who sells or gives any cigar, cigarette, snuff or tobacco, in any of its forms, to any minor undergoing confinement or sentence in any reformatory, penitentiary or house of refuge in this State, is guilty of a misdemeanor."



(e) An effort has been made to get us to allow those who have money or friends to procure not only tobacco, but special food, patent leather shoes, silk shirts, fancy sweaters and the like. If anything was allowed along these lines it would be difficult to know where to stop.

Any relaxation of the rules that have always prevailed would destroy our efforts to have a democracy where merit alone counts, and would revolutionize the reformatory system, the soundness of which, in this regard, has been increasingly vindicated every successive year of its existence.

(f) The reformatory was started as a protest against the arbitrary statutory distinctions between different offenses, by which one was rated more heinous than another, and against the judgment of men by acts rather than by the causes of such acts.

From the day it was opened, forty years ago, till to-day, every man received has been started alike without regard to what the commitment papers said. The wisdom of it has been amply vindicated, as we have frequently explained in previous reports.

The reformatory law provides that: "The state board of managers may allow any prisoner confined in either of said reformatories to go upon parole outside of the reformatory buildings, and enclosures, pursuant to the rules of the board of managers."

It does not require us to wait until we are absolutely certain that the prisoner will conduct himself properly. That would be an impossibility. We can only find out by trying.

As we have often explained, we have many who are so weak that they require exceptionally good environment. This we try, not always successfully,

to secure, and we are particularly anxious, in case things do not go well, to take the man back before anything serious happens, when it might be too late, as he would be sentenced to a state prison.

Men are returned for many different kinds of things, among them, keeping bad company, idleness, intoxication, and the like. Such men frequently have perfect behavior while in the institution.

In some cases it would be folly to retain them after their return, longer than is necessary to locate them in a more suitable place outside. Some return voluntarily that this may be done for them.

The majority can, in our estimation be benefited by more institutional training, and we retain them for a longer or shorter period. The worst that happens to a returned man is to be obliged to begin again just where he was when he first entered the institution.

The suggestion that returned men should, *as a class*, be segregated, and *as a class*, be required to serve longer the second time than the first does not commend itself to us.

Broad classifications like this are a survival of antiquated ideas. If things could be done right in that way, our task would be much easier.

To our minds the worst possible "system" would be one that, like a Procrustian bed, everyone was forced to fit.

More and more each year we are studying the individual man. Each is a problem by himself. Each a different problem from his fellows.

(g) More than anything else we have had pointed out to us the merits of allowing the prisoners to govern each other, through representatives of their own number chosen by popular vote. We have even

been told that there should be no coercion on the part of the officers.

What has brought the average prisoner to the reformatory is inability to govern himself. He has, as a rule, lacked parental control, and frequently coercion from any other source, and has travelled the easiest way, which invariably leads down hill. His moral fibre is flabby, his conception of right and wrong, at best, hazy and frequently perverted. This is the average prisoner.

There is a minority, ranging from a third to a half of the population, that are mentally defective and of limited responsibility.

The state has decided that all of these are too abnormal in their ideas of proper behavior to be allowed at large, and has sent them to us to be "reformed," and we are expected to undo in a few months the bad effect of a lifetime wrongly lived.

We believe that every prisoner needs the best efforts of every officer in the institution to instruct and develop him, and especially to teach him self-control, and that he should, at least, learn how to obey before he attempts to command. There is no easy way to acquire anything worth while. We believe that he should be urged, stimulated, even coerced into effort up to the full limit of his powers. In short, that he should be disciplined.

This should be done intelligently, kindly, charitably, but with sense instead of sentimentality. It would be a wrong rather than a favor to the prisoner to have his treatment lack vigor and firmness. It should be an intensive process from the time he enters the institution till the day he leaves it.

Few would urge "town meeting" government for an asylum or a hospital. We believe that, to hardly

a less degree, it would be an absurdity in a reformatory. And yet some think that an institution for youthful defectives and delinquents should have a style of government, or lack of it, that would not be tolerated in any public or private school for normal youth.

Humane treatment all prisoners should have, but not license or indulgence. Unlimited liberty is anarchy.

Our ideas have recently been well expressed by Mrs. Ballington Booth, in an address before the National Prison Congress of 1916, as follows:

"A wise, just discipline can be to these men the greatest blessing and training for the future, and I should deplore the passing of rules and regulations within the walls. If we stop for a moment to think of our own childhood, we shall see that all impulse of wrong and violence once reigned within us. But we were trained, drilled, warned, punished and guided into the paths of self-restraint, honesty, sobriety and honor. Many of these we deal with in the prisons have never had discipline or restraint. This is their first and only chance. They can now receive what we had in childhood, and often, as it was to us, it will be irksome; but in the end it will lend to happiness and success. The public often looks with a superficial glance at a subject, and catches only the high lights of a picture. To them prison reform means baseball and moving pictures, liberty to come and go, on honor, or perhaps votes and self-government. To those who look closer, it means the just, impartial study of the individual, the development of what is best in every prisoner, the building up of new ideals, the teaching of idle brains to think, and of idle hands to work; the grading and training, and doctoring and inspiring of body, soul and mind; and it is a task so immense that we can never feel we know it all, but must ever humbly study and strive for better, more perfect results and fulfilments."

### Appropriations.

In the superintendent's report, hereto annexed, will be found the usual financial reports and approved

statements of what will be required during the coming fiscal year for the maintenance and ordinary development of the respective institutions. Commending it to your favorable consideration, we are

Very respectfully

STATE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF REFORMATORIES,

HENRY MELVILLE,

*President.*

MARVIN OLCOTT,

*Vice-President.*

WILLIAM H. LOVELL,

*General Secretary and  
Treasurer for Elmira.*

WILLIAM F. RAFFERTY,

*Treasurer for Napanoch.*

MAURICE M. WALL,

*Manager.*

HENRY J. GAISMAN,

*Manager.*

WILLIAM C. BUCK,

*Manager.*

January 1, 1917.

# REPORT OF □ □ □ THE SUPERINTENDENT OF REFORMATORIES □ □ □ □

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY,  
ELMIRA, N. Y., *July 1, 1916.*

*To the Honorable State Board  
of Managers of Reformatories:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith my report to your board for the nine months beginning October 1, 1915, and ending June 30, 1916. This report, for a part only of a fiscal year, is necessitated by legislative enactment changing the date of our fiscal year from October 1st to July 1st. Therefore, my next annual report to your board will be for the year from July 1, 1916, to July 1, 1917. In view of the short time which has elapsed since the preparation of my report for 1915, comparatively little has transpired worthy of note in the interim. However, the usual statements concerning the finances, the inmates, etc., are appended, for the nine months period mentioned. As heretofore, Part One comprises the Elmira, and Part Two, the Napanoch report.

## PART ONE

### The New York State Reformatory, Elmira

The institution has had an average daily population of .....	1145
The daily cost of maintaining each prisoner was .....	\$.7327
The cost to the state for the maintenance of the institution was .....	\$258,416.86



### The Farm

In addition to our own land, we have rented the usual number of acres, approximately 170, from adjacent owners, for agricultural purposes. An unusually wet spring and long period of drought following has interfered seriously with farming operations. However, we have excellent prospects for crops of hay, oats and rye, with partial crops of the following: corn, 22 acres; beans, 12 acres; 2 acres each of sweet corn, peas, onions and turnips; 5 acres of cabbages and an acre more or less, of the following: beets, tomatoes, carrots and cucumbers. We have 60 acres of hay-land, 25 acres of oats, and 20 acres of rye.

We have a herd of 50 cows, 32 of which are being milked at this season. A number of these cows average sixty pounds of milk per day during the most favorable portion of the year.

The superintendent brought to the attention of the board, the matter of appropriations needed for the institutions, and recommended that request be made for their authorization by the coming legislature. After careful consideration, the board authorized such requests and directed the superintendent to take the necessary action to submit same to the legislature of 1916-1917

*Regular Maintenance Appropriation.....* \$321,501 00

*Also the following named special appropriations:*

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Reconstruction of Trades School Building No. 3, destroyed by fire, Dec. 8, 1914.....                                    | 39,500 00 |
| 2. Reconstruction of Trades School Building No. 2, destroyed by fire, Dec. 8, 1914 .....                                   | 43,500 00 |
| 3. New pavement for institutional parade ground, invalid-yard and armory.....  | 8,000 00  |
| 4. Equipment of tools and other apparatus for Trades School Buildings Nos. 2, 3, & 4, destroyed by fire, Dec. 8, 1914..... | 23,000 00 |

## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

37

5. Installing new telephone system in place of one worn out and worthless.....	500 00
6. Replacing old circular radiators in north and south halls with wall coils.....	1,500 00
7. Painting exterior walls of buildings in west yard	2,000 00
8. Replacing tin dishes used in dining rooms, with crockery ware, and also for machine for washing dishes .....	2,500 00
9. Installing electric lights in printer shop, brick-layer shop, machine shop and carpenter shop..	2,000 00
10. Machinery to be installed in shoe shop.....	500 00
11. Installing ventilating system, and ceiling in horse, and cow, barn.....	1,200 00
12. Repairs.....	2,900 00

### Explanation of Foregoing Requests

#### Special Appropriations

1. This shop is to accommodate the classes of moulder, and general foundry work. It was requested last year but disallowed.

2. This shop is to accommodate the classes of blacksmith, plumber, steamfitter, etc., and was requested last year but disallowed.

3. For new pavement we have requested \$8,000. We requested the legislature of 1916 to appropriate \$20,000 for paving institutional parade ground, invalid yard, armory floor and the approaches to the institution, including an esplanade directly in front of the institution. Under Chap. 646, laws of 1916, the legislature granted \$5,000, the greater part of which has already been used in paving the approaches to the institution and the esplanade, and it will probably require a major portion of the unexpended balance, of \$1,515.03, to complete the work we have begun. The supervisor of construction advises us to the effect that the \$8,000 requested for the year 1917-1918 will just be sufficient to pave the institutional parade ground. The present paving of the parade ground consists of an inferior quality of sand, gravel and tar concrete put in place many years ago but now so deteriorated that it presents an unsightly appearance and can no longer be properly repaired. It has been a topic for adverse comment on the part of inspectors and visitors for many years. The invalid yard and armory floor are in like condition, but the \$8,000 requested is sufficient to purchase material for the work which we can accomplish during 1917-1918.

4. This item is to replace the large amount of trades school equipment of all classes, including tools and other apparatus used in the trades school buildings which were destroyed by fire Dec. 8, 1914. This was requested last year but disallowed.

Trades school building No. 4, for which the legislature appropriated \$65,000 during the years 1915 and 1916 will be completed ready for the installation of equipment by Sept. 1, 1917. The \$23,000 requested is for equipment for buildings, Nos. 2, 3 & 4. \$11,500 will be required to purchase equipment for building No. 4. The remaining \$11,500 will not be needed until trades school buildings Nos. 2 & 3 are constructed. We have deemed it advisable to keep the requests for new buildings and equipment grouped, but on account of an error in transcription the request for new pavement was included between the request for trades school building No. 2 and the equipment of tools and other apparatus. Our buildings as stated above were destroyed by fire on Dec. 8, 1914, and since that time many of our trades school classes have been hampered in their work on account of unsuitable quarters, and others have been discontinued altogether. It is considered, therefore, that the appropriation for equipment is just as necessary as are the buildings mentioned.

Explanation of items Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 made according to suggestion of Messrs. Hutchins and Demars of the Senatorial Committee.

5. Our present system is practically worn out and nearly worthless. An efficient telephone system is most necessary for the proper transaction of business and for the safety of the institution and its inmates.

6. Our request of the fiscal supervisor and the comptroller, for permission to purchase with money now on hand, the material necessary for this change, was disapproved, the reason given being that it would be replacement, and not repairs. The radiators now in use are unsanitary, difficult to clean, and they occupy space in the corridors needed for the movement of the population.

7. We have completed the painting of the exterior walls of the buildings in the east yard and desire this appropriation to paint the buildings in the west yard in like manner.

8. We have been criticised, as have some of the other state institutions, as being among the very few who still use tin dishes in the dining rooms. It is a fact that these dishes are to a degree unsightly in appearance; the one thing in their favor

being that they are cheaper than earthenware. We believe it to be to the interests of the inmates and the discipline that crockery ware should be substituted for the tin dishes. If the crockery ware is purchased the necessity for the dish-washer machine is apparent.

9. During about six months of the year, the approach of darkness makes it impossible to work in the above mentioned shops shortly after four o'clock in the afternoon. As the inmates do not have their suppers before five o'clock, a part of the day is lost for effective work, during about half the year.

10. The machinery in the shoe shop is antiquated, worn out and practically out of commission. As all the inmates' shoes are manufactured in this shop, and also repaired here, it is important and desirable that we have up-to-date machinery.

11. We have been directed by the state architect to do this because it is impossible under present condition to keep the temperature of the barn at a point conducive to the health and welfare of the stock kept therein during the winter months, and also on account of the fact that moisture collects on the steel rafters of the barn and the safety of the roof and in fact of the entire structure depends upon the strength of these rafters. We have made requests of the fiscal supervisor and comptroller to permit us to pay for the repairs outlined, out of the appropriation we already have on hand but are apprehensive that this may not be admissible, under their rules and therefore make the request for this authorization from the legislature.

12. This amount is for work done by contract, or for the purchase of material and the employment of labor in addition to that for which provision is requested elsewhere. It includes repairs to buildings and equipment generally, carpentry, roof repairing, plumbing, etc., the cost of which it is impossible to estimate at this time, but it is certain that such an amount will be needed for this work prior to the close of the fiscal year, 1917-1918. The \$2,000 requested for repairs is \$8,000 less than the amount asked of the legislature last year because of the fact that many of the things which we would expect ordinarily to accomplish out of an appropriation of this character we are asking for in separate items under construction; and further on account of the fact that previous to last year's appropriation of \$10,000 we had no appropriation for similar purpose during the preceding two years. The entire amount will be expended for material since all work will be done by inmate labor.

### Annual Census of the Reformatory Prisoners

At the beginning of the year the inmates at the reformatory numbered.....	1,279
During the year we received.....	760
We have had, therefore, in our care during the year, prisoners to the number of.....	2,039
Of the total enumeration, we have disposed as follows:	
By parole.....	780
By discharge at the expiration of their sentences.....	12
By release by order of the court.....	7
By death.....	3
By escape.....	0
By transfer to Auburn state prison.....	0
By transfer to Dannemora state hospital for criminal insane.....	10
By transfer to the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch, N. Y.....	239
The above noted changes leave with us at the close of the year an inmate population of.....	988

### Disciplinary

Major Gunderman has this to say of the disciplinary conditions during the portion of the fiscal year covered by the report:

The behavior of the inmates and the discipline maintained has been of the best.....I believe that the recreation period and the baseball and other games enjoyed at the new park constitute an important factor in the maintenance of discipline and the diffusion of a proper spirit among the prisoners."

"There has been a marked decrease in the number of men confined in guardhouse and third grade, and also in the number of major and minor-offense reports issued as compared with the corresponding period of time last year."

As a matter of fact, the average number of prisoners reduced to the third grade during the nine months' period covered by Major Gunderman's report is about nine for each month, almost a negligible number as compared with the population. I think we may with justice congratulate ourselves on our disciplinary showing this year.



### New Routine Schedule

The management has long thought that the present schedule of daily routine work at the reformatory has outlived its usefulness and stands in need of a judicious revision. Additional trades-school instruction and practice is desirable. After most careful consideration a tentative schedule has been prepared and will be placed on trial September 1, 1916.

Under the contemplated schedule, trades-classes will convene after dinner on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons and continue in session until supper time, nearly five o'clock, and there will also be shortened sessions on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons before the dress parade. This will give greatly augmented trades-class sessions which cannot fail to be of benefit to the inmates. The school of letters will occur the first thing in the morning after the daily cleaning-up work of the institution, and will continue until about eleven o'clock, after which military exercises will continue until noon.

### The School of Letters

Mr. Abram Deyo, the school director, is confident that the proposed new routine schedule will greatly benefit the school work. He considers that the early morning hours are best adapted to mental effort; the daily period devoted to the school of letters work will not be materially changed in length according to the proposed new schedule. Concerning the school proper, and its supplemental agencies under his general supervision, Mr. Deyo writes as follows:

As the beginning of the fiscal year has been changed from October 1, to July 1, all statistics contained herein are for the nine months ending June 30, 1916.

The school of letters has been in continuous session during the past nine months. Monthly examinations were held and



promotions made accordingly. Over 2,000 different inmates have attended all or a part of the time, 1,062 being the average count. 1,623 were promoted once or twice during the year; the actual number of promotions being 2,563.

The classes in the highest, or academic division, were taught by Dr. Hamilton and the Rev. Mr. Chapman as heretofore; Dr. Hamilton teaching American history, civics and economics on Tuesdays and Thursdays and lecturing on current topics on Sundays, and Mr. Chapman, European history and literature Mondays and Fridays and ethics on Sundays.

In the intermediate division Father Temmerman, the Catholic Chaplain, taught European geography, language and spelling during the fall term; civics, language and spelling during the winter term, and physiology, spelling and language during the spring and summer terms. Inmate teachers taught arithmetic during the same terms.

The lowest of primary grades were instructed during the year by inmate members of the Normal Class.

The following relative to the percentage of the population in the different departments of school work may be of interest:

	Oct. 1, 1915	Jan. 1, 1916	July 1, 1916
Academic .....	28%	26%	24%
Intermediate .....	7%	11%	13%
Primary ....	64%	63%	63%

#### Mental Defectives

The continued segregation of the mental defectives and backward men has produced most satisfactory results. Careful study has been made of all men whose school work has proven unsatisfactory. Subsequent investigations and results of examinations proved that a few thought at first to be mentally weak were only very backward. A number of these "backward ones" since being thoroughly aroused mentally and physically have not failed in a single examination. A very small percentage of the segregated men have failed to show improvement.

#### Night Class

As an aid to the regular school work in the special language classes, the night class has proven indispensable. All illiterates have attended during some portion of their first six months at the institution. They were drilled in pronunciation, enunciation and concert reading; special attention,

also, being given to writing. At present there are twenty-three men in the class, practically all of whom are foreigners. The use of Robert's chart of English for foreigners was continued. While this work supplements that of the regular school, I believe that it has wonderfully increased the vocabularies of all its members.

### The Library

As an aid to the educational work of the institution, the library ranks first. It, therefore, presents problems for serious thought and consideration. What books and how many shall the men be allowed to read? What percentage of books read should be fiction? What kind of fiction should be purchased? How to create a desire for good books, other than fiction? What books are best for our particular class of men? Would special courses in reading be beneficial? These and many other similar questions have been given careful consideration.

During the last year we have not only attempted to direct the reading along profitable lines, but have endeavored to turn from fiction to fact, especially, with the younger men. A large part of the fiction purchased has been along historical lines. Experience has proved that it is comparatively easy to step from historical fiction to history, travel, science, etc.

The selection of proper books is a difficult task; made more so on account of the tendency of modern writers to deal with problems of sex and love in a manner not suitable for inmates of penal institutions. Bibliography bulletin fifty-seven, issued by the New York State Library, containing the titles of five hundred fiction books selected especially for penal institutions has proven helpful. The books have been selected with great care and, without exception, furnish valuable reading matter. It may be of interest to note that sixty-two and one-half per cent. of them are already on our shelves.

At present, the books in our library are classified according to school grades; each man receiving books suitable to his particular grade; number of books received is as follows: academic department, one fiction, weekly, and one reference book bi-weekly; normal class, two books and two magazines weekly; intermediate department, one fiction book weekly, and one reference book, bi-weekly; primary department (except illiterates) one fiction or reference book, weekly. In addition,

all above and including Primary four receive a reference book bi-weekly if their monthly school averages are 75 per cent. or more. All members of trades classes receive one trade journal bi-weekly. Magazines are given out monthly, in place of books.

The circulation for the past nine months was as follows: fiction 38,960; reference, 20,640; bound magazines 7,820; trade-journals, 4,062. Five per cent. less fiction was read than the preceding year. The present number of volumes in library is 6,010.

#### The Summary

With the Thanksgiving number of 1916, the institutional paper will celebrate its thirty-third anniversary. The aim of its founders, to furnish the inmates a paper with all objectional news eliminated, has been rigidly adhered to. In its present eight-page form, it contains sporting news, local notes, editorials, current events at home and abroad, comedy, letter box, and one or more good, clean stories.

What the daily paper is to the business man, The Summary is to our men—educating, uplifting and interesting. Its pages are read and re-read, commented upon, discussed and digested. Hundreds on leaving the institution, take a year's copies in bound volume with them. In this epoch of world wide history making, The Summary has endeavored to keep the inmate population in touch with the outside world.

#### The Bulletin Board

The latest news items available have been posted on the bulletin board at the entrance to the dining rooms daily—Sundays excepted. Those in the dining rooms being used for base ball scores, turnouts, examination notices and local notes of interest.

#### Entertainments

The following high class lectures and entertainments were provided during the year. We were fortunate in securing a few speakers of national reputation: October 2, 1915—Concert.... The Mendelssohn Club of Elmira. November 13, 1915—Prof. Ray Newton ..... Legerdermainist and magician November 25, 1915--Randolph Wagner..... Chalk artist and caricaturist ..... December 25, 1915— Concert by Elmira talent ..... Voices, violin, reader and piano

January 1, 1916 - Address, Dr. Shaw; Elmira College .....	
..... Solos, Miss Mason, Violin	
January 22, 1916 - Mr. Farnum. .... Lectures on antiquities	
February 20, 1916 - Concert..... The Masonic Male Choir	
March 3, 1916 - Concert.....	
..... Pupils of Ithaca Conservatory of Music	
March 5, 1916 Prof. Warren of Elmira.....Lecture	
March 24, 1916 - Concert.....	
..... University of Rochester Musical Clubs	
April 23, 1916 Concert - Elmira talent.....	
.....Voices, violin, reader and piano	
May 14, 1916 - Concert.....Elmira artists	
June 4, 1916 - Lieutenant Hobson.....Address	
June 25, 1916 - Prof. Warren of Elmira .....Lecture	

Generally speaking, this institution takes the stand that if an inmate continually fails to "make good" there must be something radically wrong—physically or mentally or both. Consequently, the training class was arranged for by setting aside a few rooms for the exclusive use of these "apparent failures."

During the past year thirty of our inmates have been thus segregated a whole or a part of the time. Some were returned to the general population, greatly improved, and a few paroled, discharged or transferred, leaving a count of fifteen, on July 1st. Of these, four did not respond to any great extent and were retained the whole year. Believing that a strong body tends to improve the mental condition, the class has been given good, nourishing food and plenty of it, together with regular physical exercise. The following is the daily program - Sundays excepted:

Breakfast .....	7:00 A. M.
School of Letters work—vocational work .....	8 to 11 A. M.
Dinner .....	11:30 A. M.
Recreation—baseball etc.....	12:30 to 3 P. M.
Special games Teacher reads war news or a good book	
to whole class.....	3 to 5 P. M.

The year has been one of honest endeavor on the part of a great majority of the pupils and of hard and conscientious work by the members of the normal class."

### The Military Organization

Colonel Masten in his report to the superintendent discourses interestingly of the personnel and spirit of the regiment and its relation to the prime objective of ultimate reformation of the inmate. He deprecates, and it would seem with some reason, an existing tendency to cater to the superficial at the expense of the substantial, in the treatment of the prisoner. He directs attention to the fact that the easiest way to "get along" with the inmate is not necessarily the way that will do him the most good in his future efforts toward rehabilitation and that post-war conditions will necessitate intense industry, and as a consequence the slackly trained paroled prisoner, or released prison convict, will be forced to the rear and too often again to criminal practices. I quote freely from his report, as follows:

"The military schooling of the individual for, as well as in the regiment, remains substantially the same as that outlined by the writer in recent annual reports of the reformatory.

That is not to say the morale of the regiment is the same as it was even after the present system of military training and education had been in vogue here several years. "Large bodies move slowly." Anywhere, anytime, be the end in view what it may, a regiment of raw recruits will attest that trite truth.

The initial and easiest, yet by no means least important stage of institutional regimental development, is the relatively reflex stage; the stage at which lads are schooled to execute rhythmically and with precision the manual of arms, the marching movements, and the setting-up drill, but that necessarily within stated periods which preclude a breadth of meaning the work should take on later.

So far, the endeavor will be more or less "reflex," as all truly educative endeavor must be in its initial stage, yet it should be at once conducive of sound minds in sound bodies, good order, good system, good discipline, stability, and a quickening of the life flow throughout the institutional arteries.



The secondary stage is that during which the men are patiently lead up to the point where they execute as with one body and mind in accordance with the earliest known Sanskrit conception of the term "Military," which lent to that term the basic meaning of "exercise" good for one and all, for purpose whatsoever. The emphasis now passes to education by the directly spoken word carefully chosen to fit the exaction, and to fix in the minds of the lads just what military exercise should mean to them. The best suggestion, example, and support, should always reinforce the spoken word.

And, since some affect to discover undue stress attaching to man-making and man-refining military exercise, the fundamental nature and offices of which they do not trouble to comprehend; exercise they would maim in order to feature sport-charged, patch-quilt measures which have no more to do with the permanent reformation of the predal parasite by selection, than has a henhawk with a hand saw, it is pertinent to add that coercion of any kind whatsoever is the last resource of a master of the art of institutional military training.

Yet such training, as well as all of formative and reformativ training, should distinctly demarcate as between that which judiciously meets the pleasurable wants, and that which ministers to the pressing needs of lads tossed in the social whirlpool; it should do that and still enlist their good will. Indeed, the cardinal interests of the instinctive and habitual criminal rests with a public understanding in which shall abide the vital truth that it is the easiest thing in the world to compromise and temporize with a mixture of predatory, the "sporty," and the parasital in him and thus very naturally win his vociferous approbation; but that it is an immensely different matter to motive and equip him to serve himself honestly in a law-governed community which must inevitably brush aside the bound-to-be thief and the bound-to-be drone.

Another capital fact that the public mind will perhaps grasp out of a constantly thinning purse, when present plentiful war money reverts to natural channels is, that your city-bred, by-choice criminal will not work permanently on a farm; will not even though you offer him a deed to the land and fixtures, to do it. He will not because of several reasons, anyone of which would govern. If he pays consecutively in clean money after his discharge from state control, he will pay in money won either out of industry or out of commerce.



Now: Your city-bred, by-choice criminal constitutes the real reform problem. Hence the conclusion of the syllogism is obvious. It is: Equip him to pay in money earned either out of industry or out of commerce; preferably out of the former, even though he is measurably skilled otherwise, because: when expertly and diligently taught, the hand-tool processes serve essentially to right, and to steady, and to cause to stand in their own shoes, the classes of prisoners named. Arm a man so that he need ask no odds of the criminal, nor of criminousness, and he is quite liable to take a peek at the stars.

Contrariwise, the present, purblind, urge, is for institutional activities scheduled in order to "get along" with prisoners. Nothing could possibly be more fallacious in the face of the fact that prisoners must, in the final analysis, "get along" with the State.

Two prime examples of educative military endeavor are: First and foremost, body-building, conducive to bodily health, and therefore to resistance to evil tendencies, and to longevity. Second, the benefits accruing to lads when they shall be on the "outside" again, from habituating themselves to concentration of thought and energy, and to coordination of the two with stick-at-it-iveness.

The finishing stage is reached when the voluntary efforts of the mass are enlisted along the lines specified. Reaching up to that stage, one need not so much as mention war, while further impressing his charges with the work-a-day values which issue from military exercise and education, such as self-respect, and reliance; a curtailed and civil tongue; respect for superiors, and for authority; regard for and adjustment to, the rights of fellows; neatness; cleanliness; ready obedience, followed by the question, if any; an alert consciousness constantly enhanced, complemented by constantly augmented motor control and keenness of visual command, etc., etc.

Others may have been at once more skilled, and more appealing, and therefore have been enabled to school institutional regiments in but a fraction of the years it has taken the writer to school the reformatory regiment as an institutional regiment should be schooled. Be that as it may, and barring the isolated backslider common to every institution on earth, the last man in the regiment works today agreeable to the regimental slogan: "None but the best is good enough."

Evidencing a spirit of the regiment up to which it is so difficult to build, and from which it is so easy to lapse, it is noted that the lads are allowed to talk freely, under comparative freedom of action, daily during periods of rest at both regimental and battalion drills, and that a single abuse of the privilege has yet to be attempted. That may seem a trifling consummation; nevertheless it is due in part to mass psychology directed in accordance with the purpose of the work in hand, and in part to a combination of all the influences hereinbefore mentioned; and that, very much in the order of their application.

At the end of that order, happen a lad does not try to measure up to the regimental standard, the writer would feel his usefulness to be on the wane, did he not locate and labor with him; for, aside from duty to the lad, the tendency of the unsettled is to slip, with the slipping, and of the slipping to slip, everywhere in the big machine.

"The big machine!" A palpable "slip," indeed, is that phrase at a time when the pressure is for merry-go-round methods of reform; when dilettantism affects horror of anything which suggests deterrence of the criminal, notwithstanding that, undeterred, at least twenty-five out of every one hundred members of a free society would head for the rocks; affects, too, the institution given over largely to the plans and specifications of imprisoned felons; which, by and large is to say, to machinations calculated to discredit men and measures, the one of which, clumsy subterfuge cannot deceive, and the other, defeat; and necessarily, therefore, to much of cheap vaudeville of method with change artists featured.

Flings of the kind would be fatal in a college where like and normal units strive as a unit to a common end. In a convict or any other prison, or in a reformatory for the matter of that, where unlike and appreciably abnormal units head for different and differing ends, such throws constitute an offense against the last atom of social sense for which the state holds irresponsibles.

The inevitable result of it all will be constant foment as to just which class of prisoners shall "put over" non-social activities in clearing houses for criminals.

With the reformatory population, the regimental count has dwindled until, in June last, it was necessary to change from a two-line, four-battalion formation, to a three-battalion, one-line formation. From a strictly military and technical standpoint, that is desirable. It is also desirable that a re-

form institution shall be somewhat underpopulated rather than overpopulated, even though the former condition calls for radical readjustments; but time will indubitably stamp so much of it indefensible as motives judges to "pass up" reformatories rated the world over by those in the know, as highest in reform efficiency, in order to commit first-offense felons to convict prisons, and to penitentiaries forsooth, in the latter of which the establishment of a synthetic reform regime is well-nigh impossible, and in both of which the lowest types of sexual criminal rounders are always in evidence with their subterfuge for "easy picking," and their applause, at once suspect, for those who grant it. For let it be brutally understood that agent and inmate alike will pay in the end, both subjectively and objectively, for every attempt at reversal of laws governing formation and reformation of character.

And the reckoning is not far distant. Closely following the conclusion of the world war now on, when closely-drawn industry shall have forced prices to their normal level, and with them the prison-pampered, industry-cheated, ex-prisoner, to the wall, as closely-drawn industry has always done and always must, a host of outclassed unfortunates will tread prisonward again.

And then, getting its padded bill for the care and maintenance of that host, society, society-like, will meanly shift the primary blame from its own, to the shoulders of the few, by whom society is at present gulled by not so much as a specious veneer either of criminological experience, knowledge, or foresight.

The commendable work of the lads of the regiment during the past year belies other than the view that they consider that work increasingly worth while."

### Moral and Religious

Rev. W. H. Chapman, the Protestant chaplain, in his report, notes with gratification the development of better literary taste among our boys, as a result of listening to and discussing the best productions of the greatest writers, as elucidated in the school classes, and the awakening of spiritual interest manifested at the services of worship. He believes that

our inmates generally are quite susceptible to religious influences, and considers that the past year has been the equal, from a religious viewpoint, of any that have preceded it. I quote from his report as follows:

It has been my privilege to co-operate in the many sided work of the reformatory processes long in operation in this institution, by laboring to secure the intellectual, moral, and religious unfolding of the inmates. While this three-fold work is carried out under three distinct groupings of the men, the three ends sought, intellectual, ethical, and spiritual quickening are never altogether separated, for it seems that the best development of the individual shall come by taking pretty continuous account of all three.

Thus it happens that the study of European history which has been continued through the year with a group of the most advanced men has not only given a large number of important and interesting facts, but the problems of social, political and diplomatic life and their ethical complications have quickened the moral consciousness of the men through the power of concrete illustration. Added interest has come to the work as the class has followed week by week the progress of the great war.

So, too, with the work in American and English literature, which has been carried on with a still larger group of men. While there has been an evident mental awakening—even more noteworthy has been the development of a better literary taste. This will be best appreciated by those who are familiar with the far from uplifting character of the familiar trend of thinking of men of our type. It is gratifying to note that our men grasp and appreciate the finer thinking and expression of the best work of American and English writers. From this develops a taste that will hereafter seek out better reading matter. It has been interesting to receive from our graduates, frequent letters asking where some book from which I had read to the class, could be procured. It is certain that the fine moral situations and spiritual uplifts of the great writers have their reflexes on the minds of our men.

In the work in history and literature the moral and spiritual teaching is for the largest part by indirection. In the class in ethics and in the distinctively religious services, while much

value is placed upon the pedagogic power of indirect teaching, moral and religious truths are taught positively and illustrated concretely. A general course in theoretical ethics is followed by a longer course in practical ethics in which questions of living, personal and social interest are considered. Full discussion by members of the class is encouraged and great interest is often aroused. In it all is the attempt to bring the abnormal egoism of the criminal into a consciousness of another self and other selves.

While it is the constant endeavor to present all this work in an attractive and interesting way to the classes, further attention is enforced by written examinations held at regular intervals. The results of these examinations through the year have been altogether satisfactory.

Definite religious instruction has been given each Sunday in connection with the services of worship, and the interest and spirit of the men have been gratifying. In spite of the widely held opinion to the contrary, I have found that our men have pretty generally what might be called religious sensitiveness. They have had little religious instruction of a wholesome sort, and they are strongly superstitious. It is true that their religion has not greatly influenced for good, their conduct, but this has many correspondences among those who are never suspected of criminal acts. But he is susceptible to religious influences, and through the awakening of his religious feeling and thinking, improved conduct may be assured.

By personal interviews with men who were delinquent or discouraged, and by stated visits to the sick and the convalescing in the hospital, I have endeavored to extend my ministry and have found great satisfaction in it.

Looking back over the more than twenty years of service that measures my official connection with the reformatory, the year just closed seems to me to have fully equalled any which have gone before.

Rev. A. F. Temmerman, the Roman Catholic chaplain, has a loyal word for the reformatory in his report, quoting De Juiros and other penological authorities in this regard. While maintaining that the percentage of reformation at the reformatories is as great if not greater than elsewhere, he ascribes



a reason why it is not even greater, to the fact that judges do not always commit first offenders here, as the law directs, and makes a plea for fairness to the reformatories, holding that judges should exercise care in committing first offenders to the proper institutions, as do physicians in prescribing for their patients. Work along religious lines has been vigorously conducted and with excellent results, while the health of the inmates has been good, only three deaths having occurred. I quote from his report as follows:

Someone has said, "Man's conscious influence when he is on dress-parade, is woefully small; but his unconscious influence, the silent, subtle radiation of his personality, the effects of his words and acts, the trifles he never considers—is tremendous."

We wonder if, in institutional life, and institutions, there may not be made the same distinction between conscious and unconscious influence. If the comparison were applied, would not the Elmira reformatory stand forth as an example of the institution which exerts an unconscious influence and would not some other penal institutions of the state fall into the same classification as does the individual on dress-parade, whose vital influence is much less.

Much clarion-like publicity, we may even say, much notoriety has been given to other institutions and their methods, whose efficiency and advisability are still a matter of conjecture and have not as yet been proved, while old Elmira keeps apace, as she follows her unostentatious plan, permitting the results, not of a day, nor of a year, but of forty years to voice her success. Nor is that success a matter of hearsay. It is substantiated by records as reliable as it is possible for any institution to possess.

The percentage of men reformed by this institution is as great if not greater than that of any other in the state. If some would expect a still greater percentage and it is not forthcoming, they will not lay the blame at the door of the institution; but will kindly remember that somewhere, someone has forgotten that the original purpose for which the reforma-



tory was established, was to care for and improve first offenders.

The institution, attributing to it only due credit, is one that happily combines the religious, the physical and the educational necessities of the erstwhile unfortunate inmates, under a management that is most harmonious. This, in conjunction with the fact that it embodies a staff of officers and guards, intelligent and efficient as they are, should make it command the attention and support of all who look for the improvement of society, by eliminating the criminal, and for the advancement of the delinquent himself.

It might not be amiss to quote here an appreciation of the Elmira reformatory written in 1898 by the greatest Spanish criminologist of our day, C. Bernaldo De Juiros, "The Elmira reformatory can be called the archetype of them all" namely, of all American penal institutions. "It can be said to be the living expression of all that has been accomplished in regard to crime and punishment, for many years; the most advanced institution in the world, the first that has shown in a practical way what men must do in order to act rationally and humanly, and at the same time has shown the just and utilitarian treatment of delinquents."

He then goes on to criticise the corporal punishment and the dungeon, which no longer exist in the institution. He also would take exception to some of its classifications: "But, after all," he continues, "it is the only institution where it has been possible for a delinquent by instinct—absolutely ignorant, without employment or means to honestly earn a livelihood, and with weak and vicious organism, to be so benefited as to come out strong in health, with an education suitable to his condition, and with a trade or manual skill which he can put to use in an honorable environment."

He remarks, "The American institutions are sometimes sumptuous and a little extravagant." In a footnote referring to this remark we read, "After the establishment of the Elmira reformatory, which is really the greatest penal institution of our times, this extravagance has become more apparent in similar institutions, which, taking it as a model, have sought to excel it. But the ridiculous is as far distant from the sublime as the Tarpean rock is from the Capitol..... At the soiree given by the inmates' club, at which Aschrott," a German criminologist, "was present, full of astonishment, the inmates

were all in evening clothes with a fashionable flower in the buttonhole." We do not know what institution Aschrott visited; let him who runs guess.

Our purpose is not so much however, to extol the Elmira reformatory as a perfect institution. It is rather to ask that she be treated justly; and to seek a reason for the fact that our population is much lower than it has been in twenty-five years, while the prisons, with their novel plans, and sometimes, so it seems to me, extravagances, are over-filled. The answer cannot be found in the statement that better social and economic conditions exist, or that there is less crime in Greater New York; for, why then is there not a corresponding decrease in the population of our prisons and penitentiaries, where there may be found many short-termers?

In fact, does it not seem a sad condition, that, after the state has expended a vast amount of money in establishing the reformatory at Elmira, for the care of first offenders, so many of these are in the first instance, committed to penitentiaries and other institutions which are not equipped to render to them the benefits that they could derive, were they sent to the reformatory.

It would seem to us that only then does the judge perform a true work of distributive justice, when, as the physician treating his patient, he prescribes for him a known remedy in preference to an experimental one. While we are willing to admit that certain classes of delinquents can be treated better in other institutions, we do believe that the Elmira reformatory, founded as it was, for first-offenders, can best care for them, at least until such time as a new classification of prisons, reformatories, and other correctional institutions warrants a deviation from the present rule.

Might we not recommend without presumption, that as this is the fortieth anniversary of the institution, our slogan be "Do it for Elmira," and that the merits of the reformatory be brought again and again to the attention of our able judicial courts, trusting that, instead of hindering the possibilities of the same, they will be content with nothing less than keeping it, as it has been in the past, one of the leading institutions, not of New York state alone, but of the world.

What has been written above, has been prompted by what the Catholic chaplain has carefully observed in the performance of his duties in the institution.

The Catholic chaplain is pleased to report that his work during the year has progressed under the most favorable circumstances. He has constantly sought at every meeting with the inmate or inmates to impress upon them the knowledge of their obligation to their God, to society and to themselves, and to inculcate the lesson, that, whatever privations they are called upon to endure, if rightly viewed and borne, can be made by them stepping-stones to the acquisition of self-control and to the development of true Christian character, without which, reform is but a myth.

The Holy Name society, which numbers about 200 Catholic boys, has undoubtedly worked much good to the inmates at large, as well as to its members.

Twenty-five have been instructed and have received their First Holy Communion. His Lordship, The Right Reverend Thomas F. Hickey, Bishop of Rochester, visited the institution on June the 23rd, and conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation upon forty-one inmates.

We are again able to rejoice and to be grateful for the fact that the health of the men has been remarkably good. Only three deaths have to be reported.

In the school of letters the chaplain has conscientiously performed the duty of instructing inmates in grammar, civil government, New York state history and physiology; for he realizes that enlightenment is essential to success in life. He congratulates the other officers of the institution on the intelligent way in which they deal with those in their charge, serving not only as guards, but even as ideals and exemplars, that their subjects may profitably imitate.

Rabbi Jacob Marcus, the Hebrew chaplain, reports a successful year in his department. He has tried to impress his inmates with the fact that living is for merit and discipline, not merely for pleasure—that life means activity, ambition, honor and integrity; that a firm hand is necessary in establishing the line between the deserving and the undeserving, otherwise injustice will be done. He commends the habit of the management in granting numerous personal interviews with the prisoners, stating that the grumbler

has become the exception, thereby greatly lessening the work of the chaplains in this respect. He writes entertainingly of some of the idiosyncrasies of the inmate mind as they have been exhibited to him upon interview. The Rabbi closes with a strong plea for additional assistance in caring for the inmates after parole, particularly in New York city. I quote from his report:

I have continued my regular routine work as in former years. I have conducted Hebrew and English services on every Sunday and on every Jewish Holy Day, with the aid of an inmate choir. Although not compulsory, the attendance and attention have been very good. Officers have been telling me that the boys have been discussing my sermons with favorable comments. The English sermon incorporated in every service is calculated to meet the daily needs and to stimulate honorable ambition. I have always endeavored to emphasize that the strict observance of duty generally brings happiness and that no happiness comes to him who does not strive to perform his duty. The word life implies activity, ambition, honor and integrity. This world is not a summer resort, not a picnic with plenty of amusement and fun, but rather a place which calls for merit and discipline. Even kings and exalted rulers must pay their penalty for neglect of duty. The false prophets have always pointed to the bright side; to the ease and pleasures of life, and have attracted the attention of the masses. But when troubles came, all falsehoods were exposed. The people who cherished and indulged in the misleading doctrines found themselves bitterly deceived and disappointed. The true prophets, on the other hand, taught that life is at best only a struggle and constantly imposes new duties on him who is anxious to succeed; that it is an honor to struggle and a shame to idle away the youthful years. It is needless to say that these faithful teachers have led nations and individuals to the greatest victories and achievements.

I have always endeavored to interview individually the new arrivals, cases of sickness, failures in conduct, and the bereaved. Knowing that they are welcome to see me at any time, they take advantage of the privilege and confide in me to a most remarkable degree. I am perfectly willing to do for them anything or everything I can, and do not hesitate to foot bills of expense,

whenever their real welfare is involved, provided their request has an honorable basis. A too liberal indulgence of the whims of the inmate tends to encourage him to try to "beat the game" rather than help him to correct his habits. If the doctor says that my child must not have any candy, I must obey his orders, even though it cries ever so much. Not very long ago a visiting father said to his son: "Mama's indulgence spoiled you, and it looks as if the corrective influence of this institution will cure you. Obey the rules and orders!"

Two kinds of interests are constantly puzzling the chaplain. The state and the future of the inmate demand one thing, while his immediate wants very often call for quite another policy. To know what to do in such cases is quite a perplexing problem, as you cannot always rely upon what the inmate tells you.

During the month of January I came across a worthy case. I advised the boy to see either you or Doctor Christian and to tell the exact truth. On learning that my case fell through, I asked the boy, "Did you tell the truth?" With tears streaming down his cheeks, he answered: "You know that I cannot tell the truth to save my life."

On account of some very peculiar circumstances in the homes of a few inmates, I was officially requested to take up their correspondence. When I called up one of these boys to find out what he wanted me to write home, he answered: "Ask Pa for a few dollars." I inquired: "What will you do with it?" "Well, you may keep it for me." "But I do not like to keep somebody else's money." In the meantime the boy became very much interested in me and asked for prayerbooks, for phylacteries, etc., etc. One day I finally said to him: "Max, supposing I told you that I received money from your father, what would you want me to do with it?" With apparent delight he answered that he would like to get some candy and a jack-knife, and that I could have the rest of the money. I interviewed him several times trying to find out for what purpose he wanted the knife. I learned that he actually wished to get even with another boy. Of course such boys are rather the exception than the rule, but they are here among a mixed population and we must look out for them all the while. The line must be sharply drawn between the deserving and the underserving. To place all unsettled, vicious minds on their honor would be a crime to some of the worthy boys, who would be in danger of their lives.



The numberless interviews granted to inmates by you and by Dr. Christian have had a tendency to create harmony and understanding between officers and inmates. The latter especially have ceased to look upon the former as an enemy. The grumbling and critical inmate has become scarce among our population. With a very few exceptions the inmates are willing and ready to support authority. The disappearance of discontent and strife has greatly reacted upon my work and very materially lessened it. The average prisoner does not appeal to me any more to "straighten out my affairs," to "see and talk to Mr. McDonnell or Dr. Christian about myself," or to "use your influence with so-and-so." This phase of the work has almost entirely disappeared and with it a great many of my troubles. The inmate has learned that for his own welfare it is wise to be orderly and obedient and he is. As a proof of the good will of the inmates toward the officers of the institution, I call attention to the fact that only two first class reports were issued to my men during June and only one during July of this year. If one considers that July was the hottest month and that high temperature affects the weak-minded and the vicious to a very considerable degree, he cannot help giving credit for the untiring efforts made in our institution in behalf of the unfortunate boys.

My extensive correspondence with ex-inmates urges me to ask you that something be done to provide advisers for those of our young men who return to New York. In most cases I find that the boys have nobody to go to for advice, to say nothing of assistance in getting a job. I am not asking for a policeman, but for a man who can talk to boys and take a kindly interest in them as fathers do. After the untiring efforts that are made here in behalf of the boys, it is most pitiful to turn them over to the great temptations of such a large city as New York and allow them to struggle for themselves without the care and guidance of anybody. It is an injustice to them and to society at large.

### TRADES-SCHOOL STATISTICS

TRADES CLASSES	Total No. Instructed	Average Attendance	Graduated From Trade
Barbering.....	92	32	2
Bookbinding.....	35	20	7
Brass-smithing.....	24	8	0
Bricklaying.....	123	53	0



Cabinet-making & Machine			
Wood-working.....	43	16	0
Carpentry .....	114	61	3
Clothing-cutting.....	16	9	0
Horse-shoeing .....	66	24	0
Iron-forging.....	62	20	0
Machinists.....	114	38	0
Moulding.....	100	48	0
Music .....	38	21	2
Photography .....	11	4	0
Plastering .....	32	15	0
Plumbing.....	76	32	0
Printing.....	65	32	1
Shoemaking.....	62	27	0
Steam-fitting.....	56	15	3
Stenography & Typewriting	33	13	6
Tailoring.....	75	11	1
Tinsmithing.....	43	22	0
Upholstery .....	43	23	0
Total .....	1323	544	25
Names repeated.....	74	9	
Total number, different pupils	1249	535	
Mechanical Drawing.....	822	327	41

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Doctor Harding, submits the following, for this portion of the fiscal year:

Number of patients remaining in the hospital	
September 30, 1915.....	32
Number of patients admitted during the year.....	286
Total number treated during the year.....	318
Out of the number treated during the year, there	
were returned to work.....	218
Transferred to Dannemora state hospital.....	10
Transferred to Eastern New York Reformatory...	9
Paroled (regular).....	27
Paroled (invalid).....	4
Died .....	3
Remaining in hospital June 30, 1916.....	47
Total.....	318
Number of cases admitted to observation ward....	1488
Number of cases positive to the von Pirquet test..	360
Number of cases of professional interviews given...	38,957
Number of operations.....	38

### MORTALITY STATISTICS

Tuberculosis.....	2
Pneumonia.....	1
Suicide by strangulation.....	1

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of

The New York State Reformatory

for the

Fiscal Period Ending June 30, 1916

## STATEMENT SHOWING NET COST OF MAINTENANCE

On account of the fact that the date of the beginning of the fiscal year was changed from October first to July first by the legislature, the following statement refers to the nine months period extending from October 1, 1915 to June 30, 1916.

The total cash expenditure for maintaining the institution for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1916, is \$258,416.86. The gain in inventories during the period is \$2,733.73. There are no accounts payable.

The credits to the several accounts for articles manufactured for other institutions, including coffee roasting, sales of old and worn out materials, farm sales and maintenance of United States prisoners amount to \$25,721.38. The increase in inventories, \$2,733.73, added to the above mentioned credits, \$25,721.38, makes a net credit of \$28,455.11. The gross cost of maintenance, \$258,416.86, less \$28,455.11, makes the net cost of maintenance for the period, \$229,961.75, as shown by the following statement:

Officers and Employees...	89,259 20		
Allowance in lieu of Maintenance. ....	5,085 67	94,344 87	
Instructors and Parole Agents .....	23,246 59		
Allowance in lieu of Maintenance. ....	504 00	23,750 59	118,095 46
Provisions .....			37,471 93
General Supplies.....			3,250 94
Clothing.....			17,315 70
Furniture and Furnishings..			2,916 37
Transportation of Inmates..			15,662 79

Fuel and Light.....		16,395 81
Ordinary Repairs and Shops .....		9,807 67
Medical Supplies.....		1,577 94
Miscellaneous.....		10,182 68
Lawns, Roads and Grounds		234 64
Farm and Garden, Credit...	90 38	
<i>Total Net Cost (Excluding Industries).....</i>	<i>232,82 55</i>	
	<u>232,911 93</u>	<u>232,911 93</u>
Total Net Cost Brought Forward.....		232,821 55
Net Earnings of Industries:		
Clothing, Mfg.,.....	1,754 19	
Coffee Roasting.....	1,056 78	
Miscellaneous, Mfg.,.....	13 32	
Stationery, Mfg.,.....	510 89	
Soap, Mfg., (Loss).....		475 38
<i>Total Net Cost (Including Industries).....</i>	<i>229,961 75</i>	
	<u>233,296 93</u>	<u>233,296 93</u>

#### ANALYZED PER CAPITA PER DIEM NET MAINTENANCE COST

(Average number of inmates, 1,145.412)

Officers and Employees including Allowance in lieu of Maintenance.....	.30061	
Instructors and Parole Agents including Allowance in lieu of Maintenance.....	.07567	
Provisions.....	.11939	
General Supplies.....	.01035	
Clothing.....	.05517	
Furniture and Furnishings.....	.00929	
Transportation of Inmates.....	.04987	
Fuel and Light.....	.05224	
Ordinary Repairs and Shops.....	.03125	
Medical Supplies.....	.00502	
Miscellaneous.....	.03244	
Lawns, Roads and Grounds .....	.00074	
Farm and Garden, Credit.....	.0002	
<i>Total Net Cost (Including Industries)</i>	<i>.7418</i>	
	<u>.7420</u>	<u>.74204</u>
Net Cost Brought Forward .....	.7418	
Less Earnings of Industries.....	.0091	
<i>Net Per Capita Per Diem Cost of Maintenance including Industries.....</i>		<u>.7327</u>

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY      63  
STATEMENT SHOWING GROSS COST OF MAINTENANCE  
Fiscal Period Ending June 30, 1916

In the preceding statement, showing net cost of maintenance, allowance is made for increase in inventories, the sale of articles manufactured for other institutions, sales of farm products, old and wornout material, and money received for maintenance of United States prisoners. These several items reduce the net cost. The several amounts received for sales as mentioned above have been placed in the custody of the state treasurer as required by law, and cannot be used by the institution unless especially appropriated by the legislature. Payments on account of such sales have not all been received at this date. Since there are no accounts payable, the amount that has been required to maintain the institution, including industries is the amount which has been actually expended in cash, \$258,416.86. This gross cost is shown in the following statement:

Officers and Employees...	89,259 20		
Allowance in lieu of			
Maintenance.....	5,085 67	94,344 87	
Instructors and Parole			
Agents.....	23,246 59		
Allowance in lieu of			
Maintenance.....	504 00	23,750 59	118,095 46
Provisions .....		33,224 46	
General Supplies.....		3,140 97	
Farm and Garden.....		4,219 47	
Clothing.....		17,711 64	
Furniture and Furnishings		1,626 70	
Transportations of Inmates		15,715 24	
Fuel and Light.....		18,713 30	
Ordinary Repairs and			
Shops .....		11,976 67	
Medical Supplies.....		1,902 39	
Miscellaneous.....		12,089 02	
Lawns, Roads and Grounds		393 77	

## BOARD OF MANAGERS' REPORT

<i>Gross Cost of Maintenance</i> ( <i>Excluding Industries</i> )....		238,809 09
Clothing, Mfg.,.....	8,969 05	
Coffee Roasting.....	8,100 67	
Stationery, Mfg.,.....	2,470 72	
Miscellaneous, Mfg.,.....	305 08	
	<hr/> 19,845 52	
Soap, Mfg., Credit.....	237 75	19,607 77
		<hr/> 258,416 86

ANALYZED PER CAPITA PER DIEM GROSS  
COST OF MAINTENANCE

(Average number of inmates, 1,145.412)

Officers and Employees and Allowance in lieu of Maintenance. ....	.30061	
Instructors and Parole Agents and Allow- ance in lieu of Maintenance.....	.07567	.37628
Provisions . ....		.10581
General Supplies.....		.01006
Farm and Garden.....		.01312
Clothing.....		.05643
Furniture and Furnishings . ....		.00518
Transportation of Inmates.....		.05007
Fuel and Light.....		.05962
Ordinary Repairs and Shops.....		.03816
Medical Supplies . ....		.00606
Miscellaneous . ....		.03851
Lawns, Roads and Grounds.....		.00125
<i>Gross Cost of Maintenance, (Excluding</i> <i>Industries)</i> .....		<hr/> .76055
Clothing, Mfg.,	} Industries.....	<hr/> .06247
Coffee Roasting		
Stationery, Mfg.,		
Miscellaneous, Mfg.,		
Soap, Mfg.,		
<i>Gross Cost of Maintenance (Including</i> <i>Industries)</i> .....		<hr/> .82302

## STATEMENT OF PRISONERS' DEPOSITS

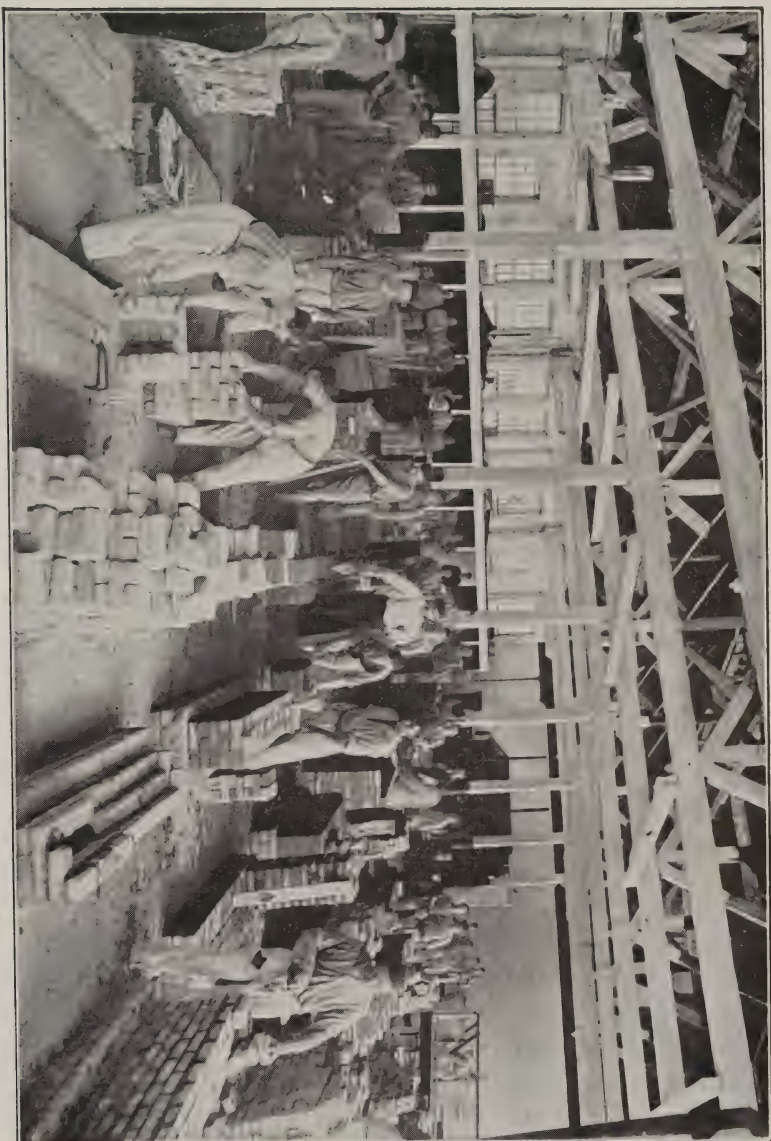
Cash on hand, September 30, 1915 ....	747 90	
Received during fiscal period.....	1,025 98	
Expended during fiscal period.....		940 19
Cash on hand, June 30, 1916.....		833 69
	<hr/> 1,773 88	<hr/> 1,773 88



THE CARPENTER CLASS ROOM







THE BRICKLAYER CLASS ROOM





THE PLUMBER CLASS ROOM





THE CABINET MAKER CLASS ROOM





## STATEMENT OF OFFICERS' DETENTION ACCOUNT

Cash on hand, September 30, 1915.....	528 78	
Received during fiscal period.....	7 80	
Expended during fiscal period.....		92 22
Cash on hand, June 30, 1916.....		444 36
	536 58	536 58

## CASH, DEBT AND PROPERTY STATEMENT

<i>Cash on hand</i>		
September 30, 1915.....	23,413 97	
June 30, 1916.....	10,996 24	
<i>Decrement</i>		12,417 73
<i>Accounts Receivable</i>		
September 30, 1915.....		
Maintenance	321 68	
Industries	2,952 76	3,274 44
June 30, 1916.....		
Maintenance	2,186 74	
Industries	3,797 86	5,984 60
<i>Increment.....</i>		2,710 16
<i>Accounts Payable</i>		
September 30, 1915.....	00	
June 30, 1916.....	00	
<i>Cost of Property as shown by Inventories:</i>		
September 30, 1915.....		
Maintenance	168,284 68	
Industries	8,077 95	176,362 63
June 30, 1916.....		
Maintenance	170,818 61	
Industries	8,277 75	179,096 36
<i>Increment.....</i>		2,733 73
<i>Receipts Forwarded to State</i>		
<i>Treasurer</i>		
Industries		21,422 67
Miscellaneous		1,588 55
<i>Salary Refund Chapter 529, Laws of 1914</i>		1,386 19
<i>Received from Appropriations</i>		
Chapter 529, Laws of 1914	19,785 32	
Chapter 725, Laws of 1915	227,600 00	
<i>Net Cost of Maintenance as per Statement.....</i>		229,961 75
	259,803 05	259,803 05

## BOARD OF MANAGERS' REPORT

## Miscellaneous Sales, Oct 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916

1915	Restau- rant & Provis- ions	Postage	Cloth- ing	Farm	Fuel & Light	Ord. Rep. & Shops	Maint. U. S. Pris.	
October ....	1 25	13 28		2 50				17 03
November ..	1 15	15 7		1 75		32 92		51 63
December ..	52 00	19 41	310 16				308 70	690 27
1916								
January ....	19 60	19 59		1 75	3 57			44 51
February ...	1 25	14 83		5 00				21 08
March .....		13 82		1 50			343 54	358 86
April .....	2 39	12 86		7 10				32 25
May .....	1 25	11 49						12 74
June .....	19 80	14 67	483 93	2 25	1438 38	4 00	262 21	2225 24
	18 79	135 66	794 09	31 75	1441 95	36 92	914 45	3453 61

Table Showing by Months, Sales of Each Industry  
Fiscal Period, October 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916

	Clothing Mfg.	Coffee Roasting	Station- ery Mfg.	Soap Mfg.	Misc. Mfg.	Total
1915						
October .....	475 00	1096 67	369 79	77 53		2018 99
November .....	1358 43	717 61	164 59		169 20	2409 83
December .....	10 50	1447 52	208 10	86 41		1752 53
1916						
January .....	1855 50	930 08	353 26			3133 82
February .....	1534 65	928 55	283 50			2746 70
March .....	2242 75	466 73	147 99			2857 47
April .....	560 40	1557 98	257 46		130 00	2505 84
May .....	1522 75	3 6 08	248 16			2146 99
June .....	1532 00	1081 87	221 47	73 81	19 20	2928 35
	11091 98	8603 07	2254 32	237 75	318 40	22505 52

## STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

JUNE 30, 1916

Chapter 728, Laws of 1915		
Repairing Armory Roof		
"A" .....		608 80
Re-appropriated from Chap- ter 790, Laws of 1913		
Expended, fiscal year end- ing September 30, 1915	231 90	
Expended, fiscal period ending June 30, 1916...	230 92	
Balance Available .....	145 98	
	608 80	608 80

*Chapter 727, Laws of 1915*

For Beginning Construction of Shop Number Four, for Woodworking Machinery, etc.,.....		30,000 00
Expended, fiscal period ending June 30, 1916...	244 00	
<i>Balance Available.</i> .....	29,756 00	
	<hr/>	
	30,000 00	30,000 00

*Chapter 646, Laws of 1916*

Repairs to Buildings and Equipment .....		10,000 00
Expended, fiscal period ending June 30, 1916...	00	
<i>Balance Available.</i> .....	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	10,000 00	10,000 00

*Chapter 646, Laws of 1916*

For Completion of Trades School Building Number Four .....		35,000 00
For New Pavement.....		5,000 00
Expended, during fiscal period ending June 30, 1916....	00	
<i>Balance Available.</i> .....	40,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	40,000 00	40,000 00

*Chapter 646, Laws of 1916*

Acquisition of Real Estate		25,000 00
Expended, fiscal period ending June 30, 1916...	00	
<i>Balance Available.</i> .....	25,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	25,000 00	25,000 00

# STATISTICS OF INMATES

1876—1916

## GENERAL

Total number received since opening of the institution .....	27,418
Total number discharged .....	26,430
Prisoners' count, June 30, 1916....	988

## DETAIL

Sentenced for definite terms .....	852
Sentenced for indefinite terms .....	26,566
	27,418

## RELATING TO INDEFINITES

Indefinites received.. .....	26,566
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## DETAIL

Paroled.....	19,037
Absolutely released without parole.	41
Sentence expired .....	1,454
Pardons.....	58
Escaped .....	34
Died .....	304
Transferred to prisons, state hos- pitals, etc.....	4,756
	25,684
	882

Returned for violation of parole ....	93
United States definites received...	6
Returned voluntarily for hospital treatment. ....	1
Returned from Dannemora state hospital.....	6
	106

Prisoners' count, June 30, 1916.....	988
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Note:— U. S. prisoners are eligible for parole, subject to approval of U. S. attorney-general.

## INDEFINITES RETURNED FOR VIOLATION OF PAROLE

Total number returned .....	1,874
Returned from parole once .....	1,786
Returned from parole twice.....	79
Returned from parole three times..	7
Returned from parole four times ..	2
Total . . . . .	1,874
Discharged by expiration, transferred, pardoned, etc.....	1,349
Re-paroled.....	467
Remaining at the reformatory.....	58
Total.....	1,874

RATIO OF PROGRESS IN THE GRADES OF THE  
988 INMATES ON JUNE 30, 1916

There reached the first grade:

	Men	Per Cent.
After only six months.....	362	.3663
After seven months.....	147	.1487
After eight months.....	61	.0617
After nine months. ....	30	.0304
After from ten to twelve months.	34	.0344
After twelve months....	25	.0253
In progress now.....	329	.3330

Note:— During the period there were seventeen reductions from the first to the second grade, and seventy-six from the second to the third, making the total reductions in grades, ninety-three.

## RECAPITULATION

In first grade.....	659	
Reduced.....	17	676
In progress.....	329	
Reduced.....	76	405
Total.....		1,081
Total reductions.....		93
Prisoners count, June 30, 1916...		988



Indefinites received for the first time during the period:

Father, deceased.....	149
Mother, deceased.. ..	84
Both parents, deceased .....	70
Parents living.....	685
Total . . . . .	988

Note:— The above total includes two men returned under new numbers.

#### GRADE COUNTS, JUNE 30, 1916

First grade.....	456
Second grade.....	522
Third grade.....	10
Total . . . . .	988

#### AGE AND LENGTH OF DETENTION

Average age on admission of inmates received for first time during period.....21.09 years.

(The above includes two men returned under new number)

Average period of detention for all inmates paroled for the first time during the period....1 year, 2 months, 9 days

Paroled in minimum time under our rules.....198 or 27%

Minimum period of detention.....1 year, 17 days

Maximum period of detention.....2 years, 11 months, 20 days

Greatest number of inmates in custody at any one time during the period ending, June 30, 1916.....1311

Least number of inmates in custody at any one time during the period ending, June 30, 1916.....963

## BIOGRAPHICAL COMPENDIUM

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These Tables are Compiled from Information Relative  
to 26,566 Prisoners Indefinitely Sentenced

Insanity or Epilepsy in Ancestry.....	2,540	.0956
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### RELATING TO PARENTS OF PRISONERS

#### Temperance and Intemperance

Intemperate .....	6,378	.2401
Temperate .....	12,537	.4720
Doubtful .....	7,651	.2880

### EDUCATION

Without .....	3,607	.1385
Simple read and write .....	8,800	.3313
Attended Common School .....	12,800	.4819
Attended High School or more .....	1,359	.0512

### RELATING TO PRISONERS EDUCATION

Without .....	3,447	.1298
Simple read and write .....	8,913	.3355
Simply read .....	12	.0005
Simply write .....	3	.0001
Attended Common School .....	13,099	.4931
Attended High School or more .....	1,092	.0411

### INDUSTRIES

Common laborers .....	14,864	.5596
Servants and Clerks .....	5,726	.2156
Mechanical .....	5,046	.1896
Idlers .....	930	.0351

### RELIGION

Protestant .....	9,523	.3584
Roman Catholic .....	13,309	.5010
Hebrew .....	3,455	.1301
None .....	279	.0108

### TEMPERANCE AND INTEMPERANCE

Intemperate .....	6,662	.2508
Temperate .....	12,612	.4672
Doubtful .....	7,292	.2813

## BOARD OF MANAGERS' REPORT

## CHARACTER AND ASSOCIATIONS

Good .....	2,556	.0972
Doubtful .....	2,951	.1111
Bad .....	21,059	.7928

## NATURE OF OFFENSES

Against property.....	21,807	.8172
Against person.....	4,284	.1613
Against peace.....	475	.0175

## AGE ON ADMISSION

Between 16 and 20.....	14,102	.53097
Between 20 and 25.....	9,451	.35577
Between 25 and 30.....	3,008	.11323
Over 30.....	5	.00019

## CONDITION OF PRISONERS OBSERVED ON ADMISSION

Good health.....	19,896	.7448
Impaired .....	5,277	.1987
Debilitated or diseased.....	1,483	.0558

## RELATING TO INDEFINITES

Indefinites paroled.....		780
Regular first paroles of employment already secured.....	698	
Regular first paroles to seek employment.....	50	
Paroled in custody.....	20	
Invalid paroles.....	5	
Special Dannemora state hospital paroles.....	6	
Special parole.....	1	
Total.....		780

NOTE:—The 20 men paroled in custody were disposed of as follows:

Discharged and still reporting.....	11
Delinquent { Awaiting action grand jury.....	1 } 2
{ Whereabouts unknown.....	1 }
Discharged and absolutely released.....	4
Discharged and returned for violation of parole.....	1
Released to complete term in New Jersey State Reformatory.....	1
Deported by United States Immigration Department.....	1
Total.....	20

# NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY 73

## RESULTS OF THE 780 INDEFINITES PAROLED

Delinquent .....	101
Serving faithfully.....	584
Absolutely released .....	95
Total.....	780

Of the above amount serving faithfully on parole; one returned voluntarily for hospital treatment. Will be reparaoled when condition warrants.

## PARTICULARS REGARDING DELINQUENTS

Warrants issued.....		101
Returned for violation of parole.....	27	
Reinstated on parole.....	14	
Accounts closed.....	9	
In custody.....	19	
Unknown .....	32	101

NOTE:—The above amount of men in custody are as follows:

Committed to reformatories.....	1	
Committed to penitentiaries.....	5	
Committed to state prisons.....	4	
Awaiting trial.....	9	19

NOTE:—Of the 27 men returned for violation of parole, 14 were transferred to the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch, New York, and 13 remained in this institution.

## STATISTICS OF INDEFINITES

The following is a table covering a period of three years, showing the relative condition of health, character of crimes committed, and percentage of tubercular and venereal diseases as disclosed by comparison of a total of 3,657 rural and city Commitments.

	CITIES	Per Cent	RURAL	Per Cent
Commitments .....	2,883	.7884	774	.2116
Tubercular.....	274	.0950	93	.1202
Venereal diseases.....	440	.1526	122	.1576
Without diseases.....	2,169	.7529	559	.7222
Total.....	2,883		774	

## BOARD OF MANAGERS' REPORT

Good health.....	2,773	.9618	746	.9638
Poor health.....	110	.0382	28	.0362
Total.....	2,883		774	
Against property.....	2,239	.7766	586	.7571
Against person ..	509	.1766	157	.2028
Against peace....	135	.0468	31	.0401
Total.....	2,883		774	

## DETAILS RELATING TO CITY COMMITMENTS

	1913	Per Cent	1914	Per Cent	1915	Per Cent
Tubercular.....	94	.0982	96	.0993	75	.0876
Venereal disease....	200	.2090	94	.0972	165	.7602
Without disease.....	663	.6928	777	.8035	729	.1522
Total.....	957		967		959	
Good health.....	939	.9812	925	.9566	909	.9479
Poor health.....	18	.0188	42	.0434	50	.0521
Total.....	957		967		959	
Against property.....	818	.8547	710	.7342	711	.7415
Against person.....	97	.1014	200	.2069	212	.2210
Against peace.....	42	.0439	57	.0589	36	.0375
Total.....	957		967		959	

## DETAILS RELATING TO RURAL COMMITMENTS

Tubercular.....	24	.1035	33	.1200	36	.1348
Venereal diseases...	33	.1422	46	.1673	43	.1610
Without diseases.....	175	.7543	196	.7127	188	.7042
Total.....	232		275		267	
Good health....	224	.9655	266	.9673	256	.9588
Bad health.....	8	.0345	9	.0329	11	.0412
Total.....	232		275		267	
Against property.....	189	.8146	208	.7563	189	.7079
Against person.....	36	.1552	57	.2073	64	.2397
Against peace.....	7	.0302	10	.0364	14	.0524
Total.....	232		275		267	

COMPARATIVE TABLE  
Of First and Second Class Reports  
Covering a Period of Three Years  
1913-1914

	First Class Reports			Second Class Reports		
	Issued	Cancl'd	Charged	Issued	Cancl'd	Charged
October.....	152	36	116	2,676	21	2,655
November.....	152	41	111	2,354	39	2,315
December.....	182	50	132	2,421	30	2,391
January.....	146	25	121	2,320	15	2,305
February.....	126	31	95	2,272	17	2,255
March.....	125	26	99	2,572	18	2,554
April.....	122	25	97	2,393	36	2,357
May.....	162	21	141	2,510	28	2,482
June.....	105	24	81	2,470	13	2,457
July.....	137	37	100	2,643	46	2,597
August.....	108	23	85	2,195	21	2,174
September.....	111	18	93	2,414	22	2,392
Totals.....	1,628	357	1,271	29,240	306	28,934

1914-1915

	First Class Reports			Second Class Reports		
	Issued	Cancl'd	Charged	Issued	Cancl'd	Charged
October.....	114	14	100	2,498	32	2,466
November.....	116	21	95	2,673	34	2,639
December.....	124	21	103	2,637	12	2,625
January.....	113	25	88	2,499	22	2,477
February.....	123	35	88	2,478	11	2,467
March.....	77	14	63	2,707	20	2,687
April.....	101	18	83	2,647	11	2,636
May.....	78	5	73	1,899	15	1,884
June.....	59	12	47	1,956	49	1,907
July.....	92	13	79	2,189	34	2,155
August.....	78	13	65	2,012	29	1,983
September.....	103	11	92	1,734	18	1,716
Totals.....	1,178	202	976	27,929	287	27,642



## BOARD OF MANAGERS' REPORT

## 1915-1916

	First Class Reports			Second Class Reports		
	Issued	Cancl'd	Charged	Issued	Cancl'd	Charged
October .....	86	8	78	1,603	15	1,588
November.....	94	15	79	1,938	21	1,917
December.....	126	24	102	2,357	26	2,331
January.....	104	25	79	2,083	24	2,059
February .....	74	14	60	2,047	26	2,021
March.....	96	16	80	2,233	36	2,197
April.....	61	8	53	1,970	26	1,944
May.....	62	27	35	1,873	36	1,837
June.....	59	8	51	1,531	23	1,508
July.....	58	5	53	1,518	20	1,498
August.....	55	6	49	1,966	14	1,952
September.....	78	16	62	1,167	14	1,153
Totals.....	953	172	781	22,286	281	22,005

## 1913-1916

	First Class Reports			Second Class Reports		
	Issued	Cancl'd	Charged	Issued	Cancl'd	Charged
October.....	352	58	294	6,777	68	6,709
November ...	362	77	285	6,965	94	6,871
December .....	432	95	337	7,415	68	7,347
January .....	363	75	288	6,902	61	6,841
February ...	323	80	243	6,797	54	6,743
March.....	298	56	242	7,512	74	7,438
April ....	284	51	233	7,010	73	6,937
May.....	302	53	249	6,282	79	6,203
June.....	223	44	179	5,957	85	5,872
July.....	287	55	232	6,350	100	6,250
August.....	241	42	199	6,173	64	6,109
September.....	292	45	247	5,315	54	5,261
Totals.....	3,759	731	3,028	79,455	874	78,581

## The Eastern New York Reformatory

Incorporated in my report of the Napanoch institution will be found the usual financial statements and statistics regarding the inmates.

The institution has an average daily population of.. 382 36  
The average daily cost of maintaining each prisoner  
was..... .868

The appropriations, maintenance and special, for the Napanoch institution, to be requested of the coming legislature are as follows:

### Appropriations Requested for Napanoch

*Regular Maintenance Appropriation.....* \$124,561 69

*Also the following named special appropriations:*

1. Barn .....	10,000 00
2. Plumbing in cell block .....	7,500 00
3. Ice house .....	2,500 00
4. Propagating house .....	1,500 00
5. Cell furniture .....	3,000 00
6. School & library equipment & books .....	1,000 00
7. Repairs .....	2,000 00
8. Piggery .....	2,500 00

### Explanation of foregoing items

1. On account of removing present grade on which is located the present barn (a small frame structure,) it is necessary to provide a new horse barn for the accomodation of of the institutional teams. Since writing the above the upper part of barn was destroyed by fire. This item passed by the legislature but failed to meet with the Governor's approval.

2. This item is for the purpose of continuing the work of installingsanitary plumbing fixtures, including water closet and lavatory, in each individual cell, including the necessary pipe connections. The legislature of 1914 appropriated \$5,000 to begin this work and also appropriated the same amount last year which it was thought would be sufficient to complete the south cell block but, owing to the continued advance in prices of this material we will be unable to finish the work in the south cell

block and therefore request an appropriation of \$7,500 which will complete the balance of the plumbing of the south cell block and also begin the work of plumbing the north cell block.

3. This item is to provide a suitable concrete building for the storage of ice used at the institution. The present building used for this purpose is a small wooden frame building which has been used for many years and has deteriorated to such an extent that it will be impossible to store in it the ice for the coming year.

4. Owing to the increased amount of farm land to be planted, it becomes necessary to provide more sets of young plants of various kinds and it is for this purpose that a suitable propagating house should be provided for institutional purposes. No propagating house of any kind is here at the present time.

5. This item is for the purpose of furnishing cells with a suitable sanitary steel chair thereby doing away with the various designs and manufacture of unsightly wooden chairs, tables, etc., which each individual has provided for his cell.

6. For library racks and other furniture including books.

7. This item is for general repairs to the various buildings throughout the institution, such as repairs to roofs, repainting where necessary and the replacement of wornout equipment.

8. This item is to provide a new building for housing of the pigs which are now in temporary and undesirable outbuildings outside the institutional yard.

#### The Present State of Construction Work

The work of installing the new system of sewers and surface drains throughout the institutional yard has been practically finished, with the exception of two lines of pipe extending parallel to the south wall, which cannot at present be completed by reason of the grading being still unfinished at that point. The remainder of this work, including the laying of approximately two miles of terra-cotta sewer pipe and the construction of various man-holes and catch-basins throughout the yard, has been completed, affording ample drainage for all roof and surface water.

New Guard Room Floor  
Construction

This work includes the installation of new concrete floor and administration rooms, on the first floor of the present guard room. These rooms include the library, the barber-shop, and the offices of the assistant superintendent and the captain of the guard. The construction of these rooms consists for the most part of glass partitions, admitting much more light to the guard room floor than the original wooden partitions which were removed. For the new library there has been constructed by the inmates, four new, steel library stacks for the reception of books and two suitable hardwood cases for magazines, etc.

Plumbing in Cell Blocks

The installing of plumbing in the south cell block progresses steadily. There are at present 56 cells in which the plumbing has been completed and is in satisfactory operation and it is hoped that by early autumn the west side of the block will be entirely equipped in so far as the present appropriation will permit. Owing to the increased cost of material it is considered that the block cannot be completed for the amount appropriated. The plumbing work is all done by inmates and affords excellent schooling along these lines.

The New Hospital

This work was commenced by breaking ground for the foundations on June 29th, and the work of placing the concrete commenced soon after and is progressing very satisfactorily. The main building will be approximately 154 ft. by 32 ft., rising three stories in height and connected at the rear, at right angles, with another building approximately 77 ft. by 32 ft., rising two stories high.

On the first floor of the main building will be located the reception room, main office and hall. To the right and left will be located a ward, 30 ft. by 30 ft., with single rooms for isolation purposes; also on this floor, to the extreme left will be located the physician's office, laboratory, dispensary, etc.

On the first floor of the rear building and connected to the main building by a passageway, will be located the dining room, 30 ft. by 33 ft., and the kitchen, 16 ft. 30 ft., with serving-room and pantry connecting same with the dining room. In the kitchen, provision is made for a large, commodious refrigerator-room, room for stores, etc.

On the second floor of the main building, to the right and left of center is located a ward, 29 ft by 30 ft., with five single rooms for isolation purposes.

On the second floor of the rear building of the hospital will be located the surgical ward, 25 ft. by 30 ft., a commodious operating-room, a sterilizing-room, a physician's preparation-room, a locker-room, an X-ray room, and a room for the administration of anaesthetics.

On the third floor of the main building will be located three large rooms for the convalescent, covering an area of 2,700 square feet. In these rooms it is purposed to treat tuberculous patients. The outer walls of the rooms for the convalescent are composed principally of spacious casement windows which will admit an abundance of fresh air and sunshine to the patients within. Ample toilets, shower-baths, linen closets and utility-closet are provided.

In the main building, extending from the basement floor upward, there is provision made for installing an elevator for the purpose of transferring patients while in bed, from one floor to another. In

the basement of the main building is located the morgue. The construction of the outside walls of the hospital is of concrete to the height of the water-table, with brick upper-walls, furred with terra-cotta, and plastered on the inside. The stone trim will be of manufactured concrete stone with tooled face. The floors and roof will be reinforced concrete supported by steel frame.

The dividing-partitions between the rooms, from a height of three feet above the floor, will be composed of steel sash, glazed with clear glass which gives a clear view to all parts of the various rooms. The floors of halls are finished with one-inch hexagonal tiles and all other floors are finished with battle-ship linoleum. All standing finish is in plain cyprus, with doors of plain, hospital type.

As the hospital work is to be done entirely by the inmates under the supervision of competent instructors, it will afford excellent opportunities for the men to gain a practical knowledge and general insight into the various building trades.

The work of grading and constructing roads throughout the institutional yard continues steadily, as during last year, and is another branch of the work which affords good outdoor exercise for the inmates engaged.

Inmate Labor at  
Napanoch

The immense amount of useful, permanent, construction work accomplished by the Napanoch inmates in the course of the last nine or ten years is certainly most worthy of note in my report to your board. This work includes a concrete yard wall inclosing more than twenty acres in which are located the reformatory buildings and



grounds, a complete sewer system including filtration plant and surface drains, the necessary grading incident to attaining a comparatively level surface for the various lawn and recreation grounds, and parade ground, this latter requiring the removal of numberless loads of earth from the high ground on the south side of the enclosure to the lower levels of the northern portion; the construction of conduits to contain steam pipes and electric wires, the construction of a laundry, bathroom and school room building, a mess hall and kitchen, various alterations in the main building which includes the erection of flights of circular iron stairways ascending from the ground floor to the auditorium, and the extensive remodelling of the central portion of the main building into various administration offices and officers' quarters, and the present construction, now considerably advanced, of a commodious and modernly equipped hospital building, located in the northeastern part of the enclosure.

In addition to this work, a concrete dam has been constructed across a mountain rivulet to the rear of the institution and a reservoir formed in which is stored sufficient water for the use of the entire reformatory establishment. This work has been accomplished, as were the other improvements noted above, entirely by the labor of the inmates, under citizen supervision.

For the older inmates of our population, of whom the Napanoch institution is largely composed, this practical work, of actual monetary value to the employer (in this instance the State of New York,) is considered by the management especially advantageous and most desirable in that it appeals to manliness, and mature strength of mind and body.

There can be no doubt that the abundance of open air exercise incident to this work conduces to good health, while practical experience in the carpenter, bricklayer, plumber, stone mason, tinsmith, and painter trades is constantly furnished; and this work, while not admitting of the test of periodical examinations as in regular trades classes, still gives valuable knowledge acquired by working under actual labor conditions, under the eye of experienced craftsmen, accomplishing results which are to bear the test of months and years. An additional advantage is that workers perform with much greater interest and effectiveness when engaged in work which is to be of permanent value to the employer.

While we have no actual military organization at present at the Napanoch institution, we have the setting-up exercises which are allied to military work; and it must be considered that the major portion of our Napanoch population consists of inmates who have been returned for violation of parole and these were graduated from the military organization while earning their previous parole at Elmira. But it is the ultimate aim of the management, I believe, when the demands for new construction incident to the proper development of the Napanoch reformatory, shall be fulfilled, to organize a military system and develop the trades, school of letters, and physical culture departments to an equal plane with the Elmira institution.

The locality in which the Napanoch institution is placed, is justly celebrated on account of its health-giving air in instances of tubercular disease and it is, I believe, the intention of the management to transfer inmates having this disease, to Napanoch as soon as the new hospital shall have been completed. Mean-

time, for such of our Napanoch population as have delicate or diseased lungs, the out door work now so much in demand there proves very beneficial.

In view of the above, the writer considers that the Napanoch reformatory is a most valuable adjunct of the parent institution, justifying its change, in 1906, from the prison to the reformatory methods and management.

The School of Letters      Mr. J. B. Brunson, director  
of the school of letters, reports a change in the school, from a two-session to a one-session a day plan, permitting an afternoon session daily of one hour and forty minutes. He states:

"This session begins at 3:00 P. M., and continues until the prison closes, making the session approximately an hour and forty minutes in length. It is the plan that approaches, more nearly than any other, the ideal for school work in an institution of this nature. It will permit of a more careful and exact grading of the men, to their lasting benefit....."

Concerning the courses of study, promotions, etc., Mr. Brunson states:

"..... Especial attention is given, in the primary standards, to correct expression, both in oral and written composition work. The same careful individual attention is now given, as heretofore, to the slow and backward pupil. In general, the following is the weekly schedule of subjects below the eighth standard, or advanced class: Arithmetic, Mondays and Wednesdays; geography, history, or civics, Tuesdays and Thursdays; language, Fridays; spelling, ten to fifteen minutes every day. The work of the advanced class, in charge of Chaplain Sciple and Father Dougherty, was arranged so that four months' instruction was given in each of the following subjects: Literature, economics and ethics, by Chaplain Sciple, who also conducted a course in current topics throughout the year. Father Dougherty conducted classes in civics, ancient history, and old-world geography."

"Examinations have been held, as last year, as nearly as possible on the 23rd and 24th of each month. Promotions are

made immediately following the examinations of each fourth month, viz: September, January and May. The examination questions have been made out by the director of the school of letters, personally and delivered by him, personally, to the respective teachers after the classes have assembled and are awaiting examination. This method of making out and submitting examination questions makes possible a thorough and unbiased review of the month's work. The honor-roll of men averaging 90% or above in their month's examinations is to be continued in The Summary."

The school director has a good word for his inmate teachers:

"Inmate teachers are used in all classes except those of Standard No. 8. The very best men in the institution are used for this purpose. When we consider that these men have never had any previous special training or preparation in the difficult profession of the instruction of others, they do on the whole attain very excellent results. To overcome this lack of training, the men are given instruction in subject matter and methods of instruction or teaching, by the director of the school of letters, in a normal class which meets always once and often twice a week. There is always present one extra teacher as a supply in case anything happens to any of the regular teachers. The one-session plan gives the teachers ample time for thorough preparation of their work besides keeping their rooms in order. The director of the school of letters devotes a considerable portion of his time during the school session to the inspection of actual work in the class room, and to adjusting matters of difficulty pertaining to school work, with the individual pupils."

Moral and Religious      Concerning the library of  
the reformatory the chap-  
lain, Rev. Mortimer Sciple, writes:

"We now have a large, light, well ventilated room located on the first floor of the main building. Convenient and easy of access, it is equipped with four open bookstacks, wall desks, magazine and paper racks, etc. All of these harmonize in construction and finish, and, while the work of the inmates, they would be a credit to any institution" . . . . "Since my last report, many new books have been added and the library,

as in the past, has been used up to its full working capacity. The books are for the most part, well known standard works, and, in the selection of those in lighter vein, the neurotic, the erotic, and the (if I may be allowed to coin a word) 'tommyrotic,' are excluded. In spite of additions, the net number of volumes remains about the same, simply because each year a certain number of books are literally read to pieces. 'It is one thing' says the head of the state system of school libraries, 'to build up school libraries, and quite another, to secure their proper use. The latter is both the more important and the more difficult problem.' This problem is never more insistent than here. But we are perhaps in a better position to solve it because of closer contact with the individual users. In this connection it may be noted that our institution library is at present distinct from the school library, but forms a valuable adjunct to our class work. As to our library system, while it may not be ideal, it is effective within its limits. The books are supplied. They are read; and they serve not only as an intellectual but as a real disciplinary and ethical influence. Bibles, prayer books and psalters, with many other religious books and periodicals are a valuable part of the library's equipment'....

In writing of the school work the chaplain emphasizes the need of more knowledge of and ability to deal with the ethical and economical problems of living, on the part of the inmates:

"A greater freedom of discussion has been allowed than hitherto in considering the ethical and economical problems of everyday life, and these impromptu debates have added to the interest and profit of the courses in question. The dean of the school of pedagogy, New York University, recently said, 'Most of our political problems rest on a sociological and economic basis. Hence, all high school pupils should be required to study economics and sociology to fit them for citizenship; yet these subjects are rarely taught in high schools, though all pupils should be required to study them, and to take a course in ethics.' The need, here suggested, we try to meet and fill within the limits allowed us, and I have often thought that a previous practical knowledge along these lines might have lessened our own school attendance."



Of the distinctively religious part of his work the chaplain writes:

"Here we are handling matters which do not readily lend themselves to cold print or skillfully prepared statistics. Who can subject spiritual light to spectrum analysis? Who can weigh the worth of a word of warning and encouragement? It may be said however, that the regular services of worship and instruction have been held in the chapel without omission throughout the year. The attendance upon these (entirely voluntary) has been most encouraging and the attention of the auditors all that any speaker could ask. From interviews following these services, we are encouraged to believe that the seed of the Word in many instances has fallen upon good ground and will bring forth fruit in due season, 'some thirty, some sixty and some an hundredfold.' In addition to these interviews, there have been many others, as opportunity afforded, or the occasion seemed to demand. When a new draft arrives, every man is seen and talked with personally, and the endeavor is made to establish relations of sympathetic helpfulness, divorced from anything like sickly sentimentality. I think it will be the testimony of every experienced chaplain that in no form of Christian effort is there greater demand for sanctified common sense; and anything that sounds like insincerity, or cant, is positively fatal. In the cell blocks, in the hospital, in the yard, as well as at stated intervals and places, I have met these men day after day. On no occasion have I even been rebuffed. On the contrary, I have found them, almost without exception, courteous in their attitude and appreciative of all that I may be able to do to help them."

The Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. Thomas B. Dougherty, writes of his work as follows:

"During the past year in the Eastern New York Reformatory my work has been one of instruction along both secular and religious lines, and, while we know that some of the men are not benefited by the opportunities offered them, still the many cases we meet with, where great improvement and actual reforms are accomplished, are sources of great consolation. When we hear from men who have gone out with good intentions and actual desires to lead good lives, and they tell how



grateful they are for the help given them, we feel that our work has not been entirely in vain.

In the school work, of course, practically the same subjects are treated from year to year. The subjects for my lectures are ancient history, old world geography,\* and civics. As the men remain in the class but one year, the course is so arranged that none are going over the same subject a second time. The time of each lecture, one hour and forty minutes, is long, but to prevent it from becoming monotonous it is divided into three periods. The first and by far the greater part of the time is occupied in the lecture proper, then a short time is given to dictation and note taking and finally we have questions and answers on the matter in hand. In the lecture on ancient history especial stress is laid on the good handed down to humanity by various peoples and nations. I strive to impress upon them the elements of and influences of the ancients which have done most for the cause of civilization. In civics, besides the requirements for good government and good citizenship, we discuss at length the chief political parties of the United States and the great questions that have divided the people from the very birth of our nation.

In the religious work it is impossible to put on paper the full value of good done. Of course the regular attendance at religious services on Sundays and the instructions on the Gospels have a lasting effect on the men long after they leave the institution. They are given every opportunity to approach the sacraments and receive all the consolations of their religion. We have choir and congregational singing every Sunday, confessions are heard every Sunday and religious articles and Catholic literature are distributed each week. In some cases at least I know that this reading has given a taste for good reading which is cultivated later on after they leave the reformatory. Among the men received from time to time we always find some uninstructed along religious lines and these I endeavor to prepare for the reception of the sacraments in private talks and by giving them books of instruction. When men are leaving I urge them to take the pledge, where drink has been the cause of their misfortune, and I always urge them to join some society in connection with the church as soon as they go home, giving them letters to the pastor of the parish where they go. This I know has done great good in

placing men in a helpful environment and saving them from misfortune of evil companions."

Rabbi Friedlander appears earnest in his efforts to impress upon the inmates the necessity for compliance with the reformatory rules, and the absence on the part of officers of any desire to exercise undue severity toward the prisoners:

"In my sermons to the inmates I have chiefly in view the removal from their minds of any impression or belief that the people who send them here, or those who control their actions while here, are their enemies, or that their confinement in the reformatory is calculated to inflict suffering upon them; or that the officials of the institution, in enforcing the rules of conduct, mean to be hard upon them. On the contrary, I study to make them feel that their confinement and the discipline necessarily attending it have for their purpose the making of them, happier men and better citizens. I aim at rousing in them a sense of gratitude for the considerate treatment and free sustenance they receive while in the reformatory and to awaken in them an ambition to follow an honorable career and attain a position of usefulness and respect in the community after they are allowed the liberty of a free American citizen. This sort of sermons, or talks, conveying to them the assurance that upon resolutely suppressing disorderly disposition, and wholly renouncing wrong conduct, humanity will have for them a better future, has the effect, with most of them at least, as I observe, of making them feel resigned and cheerful, and readily obedient and determined to lead henceforth a life of decency and rectitude.

Outside the reformatory, as chaplain, I try as much as in my power, to obtain employment for the inmates upon their discharge or parole, and visit those of their families and dependents which, upon their statement, are destitute, and if found in need of relief I report same to the proper charitable society. I also try to obtain for them such reading matter as is admissible to the institution.

I have observed, to my great satisfaction, a fine spirit prevailing throughout the reformatory. There is no harshness, no despotic or undue severity and no rigorous or arrogant officialism exercised here. In the demeanor of every officer in the

institution, either toward the population in confinement in the enforcement of discipline, or toward each other in assigning and receiving a charge of duty, there is a tone of strict regard for the best of the law and order governing the institution, softened by benevolence of spirit and blended with personal gentleness of character."

Medical Department Of the Napanoch hospital department and health conditions, Doctor Thayer, assistant physician at Napanoch, writes as follows:

Number in hospital October 1, 1915.....	11
Number admitted during period Oct. 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916.....	119
Total.....	130

Of the patients admitted to hospital there were:

Returned to cells.....	101
Transferred to Dannemora state hospital. . . .	2
Paroled (regular) .....	12
Paroled (invalid).....	2
Died.....	0
Total .....	117

Number in hospital July 1, 1916.....	13
Total .....	130

In the out hospital department, there were 7,226 treatments by the physician during the period October 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916, being an average of thirty-one a day.

#### INSANITY CASES

During the period October 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916 there were five (5) men transferred to the Dannemora state hospital for the insane. The diagnoses were as follows:

Mental deficiency with psychosis.....	2
Manic depressive insanity. . . .	2
Dementia Praecox.....	1
Total .....	5

## DRUG HABITS

There were fifteen (15) victims of the drug habit received at this institution, during the period October 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916. The following list shows the comparison with former years:

Received during 1912. ....	2
1913. ....	24
1914. ....	21
1915. ....	17
1916. ....	15

## TUBERCULOSIS

Number of inmates having tuberculosis October 1, 1915. ....	43
Number admitted during the period Oct 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916. ....	19
Number of cases developed during this period. ....	1
Old cases returned. ....	1
Total. ....	64

Of these there were:

Paroled (regular). ....	27
Paroled (invalid). ....	2
Died. ....	0
Cleared. ....	0
Discharged by expiration of sentence. ....	0
Transferred to Dannemora state hospital. ....	1
Transferred to Elmira reformatory. ....	3
Total. ....	33
Number remaining July 1, 1916. ....	31

Those remaining July 1, 1916, are classified as follows:

Incipient. ....	23
Moderately advanced. ....	8
Far advanced. ....	0
Total. ....	31

I hereby express my appreciation of the energetic and enthusiastic work of all my subordinates,

who having been untiring in their efforts to make the period's work a success. My two assistants, Doctor Christian and Mr. Deyo, have given of their best to further the aims and plans of the management. I conclude my report to your board with thanks for your constant and loyal support.

Respectfully submitted

P. J. McDONNELL

Superintendent

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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### Eastern New York Reformatory Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1916

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<i>Completing Chapel .....</i>		1,500 00
<i>Chapter 531, Laws of 1914</i>		
Expended, fiscal year, 1913-1914....	41 12	
Expended, fiscal year, 1914-1915....	1,425 78	
Expended, fiscal year, 1915-1916....	33 10	
	1,500 00	1,500 00
 <i>Completing Lighting System.....</i>		 1,000 00
Expended, fiscal year, 1913-1914....	455 76	
Expended, fiscal year, 1914-1915....	539 14	
Expended, fiscal year, 1915-1916....	00 00	
Lapsed .....	5 10	
	1,000 00	1,000 00
 <i>Plumbing Cell Block.....</i>		 5,000 00
Expended, fiscal year, 1914-1915....	421 12	
Expended, fiscal year, 1915-1916....	4,577 56	
Lapsed .....	1 32	
	5,000 00	5,000 00
 <i>Hospital Building "A".....</i>		 20,000 00
<i>Chapter 727, Laws of 1915</i>		
Expended, fiscal year, 1915-1916....	87 90	
Estimates approved.....	19,731 95	
Balance available.....	180 15	
	20,000 00	20,000 00
 <i>Surface Drains and Sewers "B".....</i>		 2,000 00
Expended, fiscal year, 1914-1915....	218 49	
Expended, fiscal year, 1915-1916....	1,712 17	
Estimates approved.....	69 24	
Balance available.....	10	
	2,000 00	2,000 00



<i>Extraordinary Repairs and Equipment "C"</i> .....		2,000 00
<i>Chapter 727, Laws of 1915</i>		
Expended, fiscal year, 1914-1915....	1,094 00	
Expended, fiscal year, 1915-1916....	837 21	
Estimates approved.....	68 44	
Balance available.....	35	

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2,000 00	2,000 00
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*Chapter 646, Laws of 1916*

AA Repairs.....	2,000 00
BB Plumbing in Cell Block.....	5,000 00
CC Construction of New Hospital	30,000 00
DD Purchase of Farm Land.....	3,500 00

No estimates submitted against the 1916 appropriations prior to July 1, 1916.

*Chapter 529, Laws of 1914*

October 1, 1915, Salaries & Wages, Balance in Treasurer's Hand....	281 28
March 28, 1916, Returned to State Treasurer .....	281 28
October 1, 1915, Maintenance Chapter 529, Laws of 1914, in Treas. Hand .....	2,653 73
October 18, 1915, Received from Comptroller.....	4,800 00
	7,453 73

Amount of Maintenance for nine months from October 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916, charged against Chapter 529, Laws of 1914.....

7,453 73

*Chapter 725, Laws of 1915*

Appropriations for Salaries and Wages.....	70,000 00
Amount of this that reverted back to the state on July 1st, in accordance with Chapter 118, Laws of 1916.....	19,500 00

Total draft received from comptroller October 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916.....

50,500 00

Total Salaries and Wages from October 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916.....

50,351 44

Balance in treasurer's hands, June 30, 1916....

148 56

For Maintenance .....

47,000 05

Amount of this that reverted back to the state on July 1, 1916, in accordance with Chapter 118, Laws of 1916.....

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9,700 00

# NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

95

Total draft received from comptroller, October 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916, and including draft of July 3rd, for \$1,800 00.....	37,300 00
Total maintenance charged against Chapter 725, Laws of 1915 .....	33,345 77

Total Chapter 725, Laws of 1915, in treasurer's hands (including \$1,800 00 draft of July 3rd.) 3,954 23

Balance on hand, October 1, 1915... 2,935 01

Received comptroller's Account....

Chapter 529, Laws of 1914 ..... 4,800 00

Chapter 725, Laws of 1915 ..... 86 000 00

## Expenditures for the month of:

1915	October .....	10,806 33
	November.....	10,090 34
	December .....	8,834 69
1916	January .....	10,696 05
	February.....	9,392 51
	March .....	9,475 45
	April .....	12,430 00
	May .....	8,934 29
	June .....	10,491 28

The unexpended balance, Salaries and Wages Chapter 529, Laws of 1914, in treasurer's hands on October 1, 1915, returned to the state comptroller..... 281 28

Cash on hand, June 30, 1916... .. 2,302 79

93,735 01 93,735 01

Funds available from Maintenance, Chapter 725, Laws of 1915 for the payment of supplies for which orders were issued prior to July 1, 1916, and delivery not made until after July 1, 1916.

June 30, 1916, Balance Maintenance in hands of treasurer .. . 2,154 23

July 3, 1916, Received from comptroller..... 1,800 00

3,954 23

June 30, 1916, Balance, Salaries and Wages in hands of treasurer..... 148 56

(This amount is not available for use in fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916.)

## Funds Available for the Fiscal Year, 1916—1917

Personal Service..... 66,100 00

Administration..... 11,370 00

Accounting and Stores ..... 6,180 00

Ward ..... 37,050 00

Hospital ..... 1,500 00

## BOARD OF MANAGERS' REPORT

Mechanical Engineer.....	1,200 00	
Field Service, Farm.....	900 00	
Educational Scholastic.....	1,200 00	
Educational Industrial .....	6,700 00	
Maintenance and Operation.....		49,324 00
Food .....	15,170 00	
Fuel, Light and Power .....	7,200 00	
Equipment .....	3,300 00	
Supplies .....	5,750 00	
Materials.....	5,750 00	
Traveling Expenses.....	7,850 00	
Communication .....	975 00	
Fixed Charges .....	2,404 00	
General Plant Service .....	535 00	
Rents.....	390 00	
		<hr/> 115,424 00

## Statement of Prisoners' Deposit Fund

Cash on hand, October 1, 1915.....	580 90	
Cash received during the year.....	742 45	
Cash expended during the year.....		959 14
June 30, 1916, cash balance.....		364 21
	<hr/> 1,323 35	<hr/> 1,323 35

## Miscellaneous Receipts

Cash on hand, October 1, 1915.....	0 00	
Cash received during the year.....	176 19	
Cash remitted to state treasurer.....		176 19
Cash on hand, June 30, 1916 .....		0 00
	<hr/> 176 19	<hr/> 176 19

General Financial Statement for the Nine Months  
from Oct. 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916

## Cash Balance October 1, 1915

Maintenance, Chap. 529, Laws of 1914....	
Salaries and wages.....	281 28
Maintenance.....	2,653 73
Prisoners' Deposits .....	580 90

## Receipts from all Sources:

Compt. Acct. Maintenance, Chapter 529	
Laws of 1914.....	4,800 00
Compt. Acct. Maintenance, Chapter 725	
Laws of 1915.....	
Salaries and Wages.....	50,500 00
Maintenance.....	35,500 00

## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

87

Compt. Acct. Special Fund Chapter 531	
Laws of 1914. ....	4,610 66
Compt. Acct. Special Fund Chapter 725	
Laws of 1915. ....	2,637 28
Miscellaneous Receipts. ....	176 19
Prisoners' Deposits. ....	742 45

## Disbursements

Chapter 725, Laws of 1915, Salaries and Wages. ....	50,351 44
Chapter 725, Laws of 1915, Maintenance. ....	33,345 77
Chapter 529, Laws of 1914, Maintenance. ....	7,453 73
Chapter 531, Laws of 1914, Completing Chapel. ....	33 10
Chapter 531, Laws of 1914, Plumbing in Cell Block. ....	4,577 56
Chapter 727, Laws of 1915, Hospital Building. ....	87 90
Chapter 729, Laws of 1915, Surface Drains and Sewers. ....	1,712 17
Chapter 727, Laws of 1915, Extraordinary Repairs and Equipment. ....	837 21
Unexpended balance Salaries and Wages Oct. 1, 1915, returned to State Comp. ....	231 28
Miscellaneous Receipts to State Treasurer. ....	176 19
Prisoners' Deposit. ....	959 14

## Cash Balance, June 30, 1916

Chapter 725, Laws of 1915,	
Salaries and Wages. ....	148 56
Maintenance. ....	2,154 23
Prisoners' Deposit. ....	364 21

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102,482 49 102,482 49

The total net cash expenditures for Maintenance for the nine months from October 1, 1915, to June 20, 1916, is \$90,974 75. The daily average population is, 382.36.

	Total	Per capita cost	Per capita per diem cost
Officers and Employees ...	50,351 44	131 69	.481
Provisions. ....	12,631 48	33 04	.121
General Supplies. ....	1,095 22	2 86	.010
Farm and Garden. ....	1,365 28	3 57	.013
Clothing. ....	5,236 34	13 69	.050
Furniture and Furnishings	723 34	1 89	.007
Transportation of Inmates	6,000 80	15 69	.057
Fuel and Light. ....	6,994 30	18 29	.067
Ordinary Repairs. ...	1,246 84	3 26	.012

## BOARD OF MANAGERS' REPORT

Medical Supplies.....	512 50	1 34	.005
Miscellaneous.....	4,972 94	13 01	.047
Industries ...	0 00	00	.000
Lawns, Roads and Grounds	20 46	05	.000
	91,150 94	238 39	.870
Less miscellaneous receipts returned to state treasurer	176 19	46	.002
Total net cost.....	90,974 75	237 93	.868
Home products used from Oct. 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916			
Provisions .....	1,833 63	4 80	.018
Farm and Garden.....	31 12	08	.000
Miscellaneous. ....	73 25	19	.001
	1,938 00	5 07	.019

## STATISTICS OF INMATES

### Eastern New York Reformatory

Parole Statistics for the Year 1915-1916

#### *Disposition of Paroles*

Total number of inmates paroled .....		2,854
Deported while on parole .....	4	
Died while on parole .....	18	
Returned and transferrred.....	30	
Returned and still at reformatory.....	68	
Returned and discharged.. .....	75	
Admitted to homes.....	2	
Delinquents .....	81	
Warrants .....	545	
In other prisons.....	247	
Absolute releases .....	1,531	
Returned to the reformatory on new charges..	4	
Returned and died at reformatory .....	2	
Sentence expired while on parole.....	63	
Still reporting.....	184	
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>2,854</b>

Table Showing Disposition of Paroles, October 1, 1915,  
to June 30, 1916.

Total number of men paroled during the year .....		297
Served well and earned absolute releases.....	56	
Delinquents for whom warrants have not been issued.....	0	
Warrants issued for men who have not been returned.....	36	
In other prisons .....	9	
Returned for violation of parole.....	19	
Still reporting.....	177	297
Served well and earned absolute releases.....	56	
Correspondence and good conduct maintained the period of parole not having expired..	177	
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>233 or 78.5%</b>
Of the total number paroled during the fiscal year, there have been paroled:		
Once.....	90	
Twice.....	9	
Three times .....	4	
<b>Total... ..</b>		<b>103</b>



Total number received.....	3,576	
Returned for violation of parole.....	53	3,629
Total number of indefinites discharged.....	3,300	
Total number of definites discharged.....	1	3,301
Prisoner's count June 30, 1916.....		328
Total number of prisoners.....	3,576	
Sentenced for definite terms.....		1
Sentenced for indefinite terms.....		3,575
		3,576
Indefinites received .....		3,575
Paroled .....	2,854	
Maximum sentence expired.....	328	
Pardons and commutations.. ..	4	
Escapes.. ..	3	
Died.....	15	
Transferred to prisons, reformatories, and hospitals.....	96	3,300
		275
Returned for violation of parole.....		53
Prisoner's count June 30, 1916.....		328
Population October 1, 1915.....		376
Received from New York State Reformatory	239	
Returned for violation of parole.. ..	53	292
Total.....		663

## DEPARTURES

Paroles to employment already secured.....	283	
Paroles to seek employment.....	7	
Paroles of return men with special conditions	4	
Paroles, invalid.....	3	
Total paroled.....	297	
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	25	
Trans. to Dannemora state hospital.....	5	
Trans. to Elmira.....	2	
Trans. to Auburn prison.....	10	
Out on writ.....	1	43
Total.....		340
Population June 30, 1916.....		328

Of those regularly paroled, nine were paroled in custody. Of those returned for violation of parole, there were paroled:

Once.....	18
Twice.....	28
Three times.....	6
Four times.....	1
Total..	53

## DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MEN

At the reformatory .....	46
Trans. to Dannemora state hospital.....	1
Trans. to Auburn prison.....	1
Discharged expiration of sentence.....	2
Reparoled.....	3
Total .....	53

## Comparison of Napanoch Population in Various Years.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Total number of inmates	828	857	880	818	668
Average population ....	444	451	439	446	382
New arrivals.....	342	337	410	286	239
Paroled.....	314	372	364	399	297
Returned for violation...	49	70	51	69	53
Transfers on account of insanity .....	7	16	7	13	5
Deaths.....			3	1	0
Returned from Dannemora state hospital	6	0	6	0	0

YEAR	MONTH	Number in hospital	Number of men in custody on the first day of the month	Number of men employed on the first day of the month
1915	October.....	11	376	359
	November....	9	407	390
	December....	12	429	406
1916	January.....	9	402	377
	February. ...	14	359	334
	March. . . . .	20	383	359
	April.....	16	355	335

## BOARD OF MANAGERS' REPORT

1916	May.....15	324	306
	June.....15	350	329
	Highest population, November 23, 1915 .....		440
	Lowest population, May 3, 1916 ....		320

## TERM OF SENTENCES

1½	Years .....	1
2½	Years... ..	24
5	Years .....	201
7	Years .....	9
10	Years .....	41
15	Years .....	6
20	Years .....	10
Total....	.....	<u>292</u>









